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THE CAMPAIGN.

THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

A Decided Voice for Hon. Henry J. Raymond.

Speeches of Hon. E. Delafield Smith and Henry J. Raymond.

There was a large and most respectable gathering of Union men, and no small sprinkling of Union-loving women, too, at Clinton Hall, last evening, brought together under the auspices of the Manhattan Union Club, and the Fifth Ward Union Association, to ratify the nomination of Hon. Henry J. Raymond as member of Congress for the Sixth District.

Capt. Chas. H. Marshall was called to the chair, and said that he regretted very much the difficulties which existed in the Sixth Congressional District by the nomination of two Union candidates: but it seemed to be the general opinion that Mr. Raymond should take the field against all other candidates. It was needless for him to state anything in regard to Mr. Raymond; he was known to them all. [Applause.] If he were not elected, it would arise solely from the fact of running two candidates. For himself, he hoped and trusted Mr. Raymond would be elected to represent this district. [Cheers.] He regarded him as by far the most desirable. Especially at this crisis of our country, we required such a man as Mr. Raymond to represent us in Congress. He understood parliamentary usages, and was familiar with the whole subject. Col. Hawkins was a man of high respectability. He had nothing to say against him; but he desired to impress upon their minds fully that Mr. Raymond had the preference of the majority, and he hoped and trusted he would be elected. [Applause.]

Hon. E. Delafield Smith, U. S. District Attorney, was introduced. While he was speaking, Mr. Raymond entered the hall, and was greeted with vehement applause. Mr. Smith proposed three cheers for their candidate for Congress, which were given with a will. Mr. Smith said he designed to reserve to the last an expression of the idea which called them together; but he would come to the subject at once. He desired heartily the return to Congress of an able, a faithful and a reliable representative. [Applause.] He did not think he could do better than present a series of resolutions—the platform of the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. [Applause.] It would serve a double purpose—that of expressing the views of the meeting and giving an expression of the declaration of principles made by their candidate, who wrote it. [Applause.] The speaker then read the resolutions adopted at Baltimore as the platform of the Union party. This indorsement by the audience was indicated by hearty applause. Mr. Smith continued to say that the cause of the country and of humanity could not afford to see Henry J. Raymond defeated on Tuesday next. [Cheers.] Both he and Col. Hawkins were his friends, and, personally, he had no preference for one over the other; but he would appeal to his friends, to the friends of Union principles, to stand by a man whose participation in the councils of the nation during the next two or four years would be a matter of consequence to the people and to our cause which could not be overestimated. [Cheers.] When our fathers were struggling against the power of Great Britain, did they not select their best men, their most experienced men, their ablest men, to represent them in the Continental Congress as well as in the field? Did they permit little differences of ambitious young men, the personal feelings and anxieties of individuals to interfere with that wise proceeding—placing their *best* men in the field and in the councils of the nation? That is what we are called upon to do now, [cheers,] to change the disgraceful legislative history of New-York. Reviewing the record of Mr. Raymond, Mr. Smith said it demonstrated that he was the man for the place. His services to the State, to the school system of New-York, [applause]—his career as Speaker of the Assembly—his steadfastness in all times of doubt and danger and conflict—his education his culture, his familiarity with public affairs, his entire and perfect acquaintance with all questions of a parliamentary nature—all called for his election on next Tuesday, as the man best fitted to be their representative. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

The Chairman introduced Mr. Raymond as one who was not only able to speak for himself, but for the country, and to speak in just the terms in which it required men to speak at this time. [Cheers.]

Mr. Raymond was greeted with prolonged cheers. He said:

It would be an affectation of modesty, fellow-citizens, if I were to pretend not to be highly gratified with this cordial and enthusiastic reception. I perceive in it, however, not so much a personal compliment to myself, as I do an expression of your satisfaction and content with the selection you have made of a candidate for your representative in Congress. [Applause.] And even that does not grow, I venture to say here, out of any overweening personal desire to receive even this high honor at your hands—but it grows out of a conviction that you see, in voting for that representative at the present moment, and under present circumstances, the only mode of saving this, the Sixth District, to the Union cause. [Cheers.] I think I can safely say that, much as I prize the honor of the nomination, it was not of my seeking. I know I can say that if I had a suspicion for a moment, that my nomination would have been the occasion for a division in the Union ranks—that it would have been made either the cause or the signal for any step that would lead to a doubt as to the election in this district—I never would have allowed my name to be used. [Cheers.] I did not know—I did not believe—I did not dream that in a crisis of the country's fate like that now upon us, even my nomination would lead to a division in our councils here at home. When that nomination was made, fearful that something of that kind might follow, (as some of you who read my letter, will bear witness,) I reserved to myself the right to withdraw from the canvass whenever it should be made to appear to my judgment by the counsel of my friends, that my so doing would conduce to harmony in the district. [Cheers.] I think I can appeal to the record and cite you to what I have said and done from the day of my nomination to the present time, for evidence of the statement that I have done everything in my power to secure harmony and smooth over the difficulties in the Union party. [Cheers.] I certainly have labored sincerely, earnestly, anxiously to induce some submission of the differences which have arisen to a common arbitration which should be disinterested, respectable and politically responsible. I have failed, and now all that remains, so close on the eve of election—too late to convene a convention again—unless we should resort to a means so discreditable to the cause we represent as to decide the question by lot, all that is left is for the voters to decide it for themselves. [Applause.] Up to the present time I have been ready and anxious, if any good could come therefrom, to withdraw my name from the canvass; but it often happens—it certainly frequently happens to me, that I find myself in such a position that it is much easier to go through than it is to back out. [Loud applause.] And now I propose—and I have nothing else to propose—to be a candidate for Congress in the district until sunset on Tuesday next. [Applause.] Now, fellow-citizens, I am grateful indeed to my friend, Alderman Smith, for presenting to you so many reasons why you should vote for me on Tuesday. I hope they will all have great weight. I certainly should not have thought of offering them myself; I will not say that I can indorse them all; but I hope you will give them all the weight they deserve, and as much more as you find it in your charity to bestow. [Cheers and laughter.] If I should be elected, I promise you in the future, to do what I have endeavored in the past—to do my best to serve you, and the country which is common to us all. [Cheers.] I can only pledge my best endeavors to save the Union, by supporting the Government which is fighting for its salvation. [Applause.] I shall act with that reasonable degree of independence which every man to whom you trust the task of representing you ought to be entitled to, in judging of the measures best calculated to preserve the welfare of the country; but I have no fear that my judgment would differ from yours on any of the great questions upon which the next Congress will be called upon to act. [Cheers.] I know you would support me, you would support any man you sent to Congress in using his best efforts to do all that he could by voice and vote to give vigor and force and determination to the arm of the Government in crushing this rebellion. [Cheers.] And that is the great thing now involved. This is not a cause or a time for excitement and enthusiasm, but it is a cause for the profoundest and deepest feelings of which the human heart is capable. Never have we been called upon to approach so grave, so serious, so solemn a duty as now lies before us. We have seen those we loved prostrated by sickness or taken from us by death, we have seen brothers whom we sought to rescue from some future degradation, but never until this hour has it been the fate of a great community to stand by the side of a nation about to sink into a dishonored and hopeless grave. [Applause.] Other nations have passed away—have sunk beneath oppression, or their own dissensions—but for us now, for the first time, comes the dread trial. Are we equal to it? Sometimes when I hear the firing of cannon, see flying banners, sky-rockets, and hear music playing through our streets, in support of a cause which we believe to be ruinous to the country, I wonder whether we may not possibly be mistaken. It seems so strange that a large community should think it possible to tamper or compromise with, or cease hostilities against rebels, with any hope of saving the Republic from utter destruction. [Applause.] And yet it has been so in every great crisis of our national history. It was so in the Revolution, when the question was whether we should be a nation or remain the subordinate provinces of a foreign Power. There were a large number of our countrymen for peace. They pleaded the cost of the war, the loss of life and treasure, in favor of stopping the war and making peace with Great Britain. We all see now how utterly blind they were—how they allowed the mere impulse of self-preservation, the love of peace and quiet, to overbear all those higher, stronger, more permanent and enduring longings for national existence, which, after all, carried us through. Now, fellow citizens, the cause we are to meet is precisely the same which all communities and nations meet, when rightful authority is resisted by unjust and unreasonable rebellion. This is a case of rebellion against a rightful, a free, a just Government. What shall we do with it? We see a large portion of the community arrayed in arms to overthrow this Government, to divide the Union, to introduce into this Government an element of dissention which is liable to lead not to one but any number of disruptions for all time to come. Is there any other way but to crush it? [Cheers and cries of "No."] Ah! but they tell us, the Federal Government has no right to coerce. Then it is simply no Government at all. What is a Government? You remember Dr. Brandreth's advertisement—"What is a constitution? It is that which constitutes." There was more profoundness in the maxim than he, perhaps, understood. But we may with truth say of Government—a Government is that which governs. [Cheers.] If the people do not obey the laws, it makes them obey. The idea of a Government that has not the right of coercion is simply absurd; there can be no such thing. [Cheers.] Ah! but they say, you are not to coerce States. Well, now, we are not trying to coerce States; we are simply trying to coerce individuals who are resisting the laws of the United States—it matters not where they live, whether in Virginia, South Carolina or Georgia. [Cheers.] The great distinction between the old Confederation and the Constitution is that the old Confederation dealt with States, the Federal authority having no power to enforce obedience when it made a requisition for troops or levied a tax if a State refused its assent, while the new Constitution, formed for that very reason, and because of the inconvenience and impracticability of the old system, takes effect upon individuals. When Congress makes a law it has nothing to do with any State, but says to every individual, wherever he may be, there is our law and you must obey it. That is all this Government is making war for to-day—to compel every citizen of the United States, North or South, East or West, to obey the laws of Congress made in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States. [Cheers.] Is there any such thing as conciliation or compromise with this? You release them by compromise as much as by surrender; it is to that extent, an abandonment of the national authority. Can we afford it? Can we surrender the obligation of the citizen to obey the laws of the United States? That is what we are fighting for to-day. If we crush out the rebellion and establish the authority of our Government, we establish it for ever; we shall see no more rebellions in our day, or in the days of our children. [Cheers.] Why should we not do it? The Chicago Convention did tell us sundry reasons. They said, because the attempt to do it by war is a failure. The answer to that was, we had not got through it yet. When we closed the effort, if it was a failure, then we would give it up, but we did not propose to do it before. That was the argument addressed to the cowardice and timidity of the American people; and he was only surprised that the body of intelligent men professing to represent the Democracy—the unterrified Democracy of the land—should rest its case on an appeal to American cowardice. It was not the way of the old Democracy. He never was one of the old fraternity. He was rather sorry of it now, however, for he thought he should like amazingly the chance to repent. [Laughter.] He almost envied the Democrats who came out now and said they loved their country better than their party. [Applause.] Jackson used to be called a Democrat—[applause]—but he never talked of a thing's being a failure till he got through trying it. He never talked of conciliating nullification till he had tried to put it down in some other way. [Applause.] When Union citizens were threatened with destruction and ruin in South Carolina because they would not coincide with the infamous schemes concocted there he said: "If the hair of a Union man's head in South Carolina is injured because he obeys the laws, I will send Gen. Clinch with 50,000 men to put them down; and if that won't do, I will go myself at the head of 50,000 more." [Loud applause.] "The war is a failure." How could we determine whether it was a failure or not? If war had drained the country so that no more men could be got into the field, those who were then destroyed, our finances exhausted, our credit gone, and if our courage and patriotism were fled, then, perhaps, the war might be called a failure. Had we any trouble in filling our ranks? Not if the testimony of Gens. Grant, Sherman and Phil. Sheridan could be taken into account. [Cheers and applause.] There were two sides to this. Our Chicago Convention friends only looked North to see where the exhaustion was. [Laughter and cheers.] The South was in an exhausted condition and its credit gone. Were United States bonds selling for anything he would like to ask? [Cheers.] The pretence that the war was a failure was not only false, but it was an insult to every soldier who had shouldered a musket for his country, and to every one who had an interest in this great contest. It was a failure for a while; but the Administration had removed the General who did nothing, and put in his place one who had since done something. He could not think why the Democratic party had selected Gen. McClellan for its candidate, for he had done nothing. If they were going to take a man for his military reputation why did they not take a man whose military genius had accomplished results? There was scarcely a man in the armies above the rank of Lieutenant who had not accomplished more than he did, the speaker said he did not know but Gen. McClellan was a military genius. He might be a christian gentleman, a respectable citizen, a good husband and father—he trusted he was for the sake of his family, [laughter] but he did not see what that has to do with the salvation of the country. Gen. McClellan was just as much pledged to the principles of the Chicago Platform as though he had taken a solemn oath to abide by it in every particular. Was it best to end the war, he asked, by a cessation of hostilities upon the rebellion just on the eve of our triumph? The speaker dwelt elaborately upon the issues to be decided upon at the approaching election and his remarks were greeted with expressions of warm approbation by an attentive audience. Let us vote right, he said, on Tuesday, and all would be right. He was confident that all the States were going right. The Democratic party had seemed confident of success in our own State, and some of its leaders had bet largely on their success, but the reason was they had cast 50,000 votes for soldiers who had died for their country against the cause for which they had died. But he was certain, if the best efforts of the Union men were put forth, that the State would go 30,000, and he thought 50,000 for Lincoln and Johnson. [Applause.] Let every man declare himself on the side of the Union and the Constitution, by casting a vote in their favor. Such a declaration would be the most speedy means of attaining to a speedy peace. [Loud applause.]

The President of the meeting then stated that he desired to put a question to the audience for them to decide upon. Those who were in favor of the confirmation of the Hon. H. J. Raymond for the representative of the Sixth District in the next Congress would please say aye. A unanimous aye was the response, without a dissenting voice when the negative was put.

The following letter was read:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant, which invites me to address the Manhattan Union Club on the political topics of the day, has been received, and I should cheerfully comply if my engagements here did not altogether prevent.

All is hopeful and cheerful in the condition of our country.

A base and dangerous insurrection is being successfully suppressed by the military power it has defied. The integrity of the Republic is being maintained by inexorable and effective resistance of secession.

The flag of the Union is winning greater and more numerous victories on land and sea in a single year than it has since it was first displayed to inspire the hopes of freedom. Every hour, the prestige of the nation gathers new strength and inspires growing respect, and Liberty becomes more exclusively the distinction of our country, and the cause of human nature more emphatically identified with the destiny of the United States.

These are the results of what the American people did in 1860. It is for them to say in 1864, whether [illegible] perseverance in the good way thus [illegible] saved, or whether by ill-advised departure from that good way all shall be for ever lost.

Let the young men of New-York, and the young men of the whole country look to it.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

E. W. COGGESHELL.

THE WAR DEMOCRACY.

Immense Meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

A LARGE AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE.

A Masterly Speech by Major-Gen. Sickles.

A grand mass meeting of the War Democrats was held last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Long before the doors were open a large crowd assembled eager for admittance, and within fifteen minutes after they were opened, every seat in the house was filled. Before 8 o'clock every aisle was also filled, and there was assembled within the building one of the most respectable and intelligent audiences, very many of whom were ladies, ever gathered within it. Collettis' brass band furnished some excellent music. At 8 o'clock Major-Gen. Sickles made his appearance upon the stage and was greeted with a hearty round of applause, the entire audience rising to their feet, the gentlemen cheering and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. Three cheers were then proposed for Gen. Sickles and given with a will, and scarcely had the audience resumed their seats when a gray-haired old gentleman rose and proposed "three more cheers for the hero of Chancellorsville." Again the audience sprang to their feet, and again the cheers were given as only strong patriotic men can give them. After the cheering had ceased, the meeting was called to order by Mr. E. T. Wood, who said he had been deputed by the War Democrats of Brooklyn to call the meeting to order, and he wished to congratulate the whole country that there was a Democracy still left in this land, this glorious old United States, that did not believe in the Chicago platform [cheers;] that there was yet a Democracy which did not believe in a cessation of hostilities until the rebels in arms should cease to fire on the United States flag, and that there was a Democracy which did not believe this war to be a failure, and which could not discover any failure in the grand march of Grant toward Richmond, nor Sheridan's glorious actions in the Shenandoah, [cheers,] and he wished to congratulate the audience that old Joe. Hooker, a Democrat, had bravely carried the American flag even above the clouds, [cheers,] and that he and Democrats like him were ready to sustain the old flag and carry it safely through everything with which it might have to contend. Such Democrats as these had met at the Cooper Institute a few nights previous, and he was proud to say he was one of them, and he thought the audience would agree with him in saying that at that grand meeting they had framed a platform which would need no whitewashing, and one which the candidate it supported need not take nine days to think over, and consider as to whether or no it was respecable. Many gentlemen of Brooklyn had asked him what this War Democracy intended to do? He would tell them one thing they did not intend to do: they did not intend to go so far up Salt River as never to be heard from again, and they did intend to support the Government, and to support and act with the brave soldiers in the field. He then nominated as President of the evening Hon. Samuel E. Johnson, who was unanimously elected, a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then read and accepted, when, after a short speech, the Chairman introduced

MAJ.-GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES,

Who said, the last time he had the honor to address an audience in Brooklyn was in the Summer of 1862, just after the close of the Peninsular campaign. He came on here in that hour of despondency and gloom for our cause, in obedience to the instructions of Gen. McClellan, who then commanded the Army of the Potomac, to recruit the shattered and decimated ranks of his command. He found that a loyal and patriotic sentiment pervaded the entire city, but he also found no little disappointment and no inconsiderable amount of censure bestowed on his Commander. The Administration was also under a cloud because it was in some degree made responsible for the failure in the Peninsula. He then appealed to the citizens of Brooklyn as he had to the citizens of New-York, to give their confidence to his Commander and to support the Government, to give to the treasury the money it needed, and send its citizens to the front to fill up the ranks of the depleted regiments. And to their honor be it said that appeal had met a liberal response, and some of these citizens he had the honor to lead through the battles which followed, and through other campaigns. He was present tonight for the same purpose—to uphold the cause of his country against those who would in his judgment degrade and destroy it. He was not a partisan. He had no political object. For when this war commenced, and he received his commission as a soldier, he ceased to be a politician. If the two parties had agreed to support the Government and for a vigorous prosecution of the war, he would have been a silent spectator; but when he saw one party in solemn convention declare the war to be a failure and in favor of an armistice, a cessation of hostilities, and none but peaceful treatment with rebels in arms, he felt bound as a citizen and a soldier to speak, for then indifference was criminal and silence folly. If the Chicago Convention had met at Richmond he could readily understand that they would call the war a failure, and if it had been on Jeff. Davis' domains and working for him for President, he could easily understand why every Union victory should be so distasteful to them and so injurious to their cause. The Chicago platform demands a cessation of hostilities against the rebels. Suppose Mr. Lincoln accepted this proposition, and the news was sent to Europe, what would be the result? Why, the first steamer that arrived would bring the news that the Southern Confederacy had been recognized throughout all Europe. Elect Gen. McClellan on the Chicago platform, which declares the war to be a failure and demands a cessation of hostilities, and Louis Napoleon, and Lord Palmerston, and Austria, and wherever our enemies were to be found, there the Southern Confederacy would be immediately recognized, and as promptly declared to be one of the nations of the earth. Gen. McClellan said he could not look his brave comrades in the face and tell them that this war was a failure, and that the blood had been spilt and lives lost in vain, yet he accepted a platform which did say this very same thing—a platform which offered a deep insult to the soldiers of the Union, and which could never be erased. The Chicago Convention said this war was a failure. Now if it was a failure for us, it must be favorable to the rebels, and the Chicago Convention think more favorably of the success of the rebel cause than does Jeff. Davis himself, for he had said that two-thirds of his army had deserted, and, as if to prove his words true, he was now traveling through the country urging the women to send the men to the front. The rebels, battling for a wrong cause, had never shown themselves to be the men and soldiers our armies had proved themselves to be, and never had the rebels met our men in a fair open field that they were not sent whirling into confusion and eternity. [Great cheers.] The Chicago platform said that only peaceful means could be used to put down the rebellion. Now, is this American or Democratic? No. He would summon Jefferson and Madison and Polk, and every other Democratic President to prove to the contrary. If the platform had been framed in London, and by the editor of the London *Times* himself, it could not better suit nor show the views of our enemies in Europe. If Mr. Vallandigham had spoken truthfully he would have said that the Democrats had always supported every war which was carried on for this Union, and this war will be carried on for its noble cause until every party and every institution which stands in its way shall be annihilated. Jefferson, "pretty good Democratic authority, I think," had to contend with the treachery of Aaron Burr. Did he act only by peaceful means? No. He called out his regulars and his army and did exactly what Mr. Lincoln did, except that he acted more promptly, for instead of giving them an opportunity to repent, as Mr. Lincoln had done, and perhaps wisely, he ordered the army and navy to seize all their officers and all their means and munitions of war, and thus this rebellion was put down by a Democratic President, and not by peaceful means either. Washington had a rebellion in Pennsylvania when the people refused to pay the excise tax, what did he do? Did he rely upon peaceful means? No, he called out an army of fifteen thousand men, this army he put under the command of the Governor of Virginia, who marched on the rebels, employed the right sort of action and so speedily put down the whisky rebellion. Gen. Jackson also had a rebellion [illegible] his nullification scheme, and the speaker did not think Mr. Wood or Mr. Vallandigham's could improve much on Gen. Jackson's Democracy. Did he rely on peaceful means? No, he sent his army under Gen. Winfield Scott, [cheers,] directly into South Carolina, the stronghold of the rebellion, and by his proclamation informed the rebels that if they continued, the consequences must be on their own heads, and Mr. Calhoun, when he found that Gen. Jackson would employ every means to put down the rebellion, he quickly retired from the scene. When this war broke out what was the course of the Democratic party? The masses everywhere came forward and volunteered. The leading men, Cass, the heroic Douglas, the noble high-minded Dix, Logan, as brave a soldier as ever trod the field, and many other brave officers and soldiers, who have at heart the interests of the Democratic party to-day, and have hearts which beat as true to the old flag as they ever did. Soon, however, it was discovered that many leaders of the Democratic party were really in sympathy with rebellion. For a year or two they did not betray it, but with every disaster we met with increased taxation and the many evils necessary from a prolonged war, they became more and more bold, and by steady though steadfast steps, strove to get possession of the party. They had misrepresented it in Maine, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Illinois, and many other States, and their wickedness had finally culminated in the Chicago platform, which placed them side by side with the rebels. With the tact of old politicians, they headed their ticket with the name of a respected soldier. He had served under Gen. McClellan, and warmly and strongly as he was opposed to him on his political platform, yet as a private man and as a soldier, he respected him. He had seen him under fire, and knew him to be as brave a soldier as ever drew a sword. But now he was not before us as a soldier, but as the representative of a platform which no patriotic American could either respect or sustain. And what did this platform offer the country? An armistice which breaks up the blockade which now prevents their getting material to carry on this war; enables them to send their cotton to Europe, and in return have their arsenals filled, their nearly naked soldiers clothed, gives them all the material and munitions they need, and puts them in position, strengthened and renewed, and ready to commence this war again as it were almost fresh. He then explained the many forms to be gone through to bring about a conference of States, proving that it would take at least two years to accomplish it, and through all this long term the Union armies must be kept idle, but on a war footing, and taxation must continue and increase. But to talk now of conciliation was useless. Every proper offer had been made them, and every offer had been spurned by them. These people of the Chicago Convention probably imagined that they had, by their groveling attitude, wormed themselves into favor with Davis and Toombs and others; but if they thought so, they were mistaken. Jeff. Davis had fully answered them in his Macon speech, when he said, "If you want to make a spaniel crawl, whip him;" and that fully described the Chicago platform. If to them the war had been a failure, and they had been whipped, the American people had not. Where in the South could you find such prosperous cities as ours? Nowhere. Our credit abroad was growing steadily better. Every steamer from Europe brought news of failures caused by variations in American affairs. Did we have corresponding failures here? No. And who of all merchants was most sought after in Europe? Why, the American, for he came with his cash in his pocket. With the great and increasing number of men being enrolled in New-York to vote, more that ever before, were we short of men? Certainly not. (Applause.) The great gold mines of Nevada and elsewhere were more prosperous thad ever, and could it be said we were short of money? No. There was gold enough undug to purchase half of Europe as well as pay the expenses of the war. He then gave a very interesting account of his recent official journey over great portions of States which at the commencement of the war were under rebel rule. A portion large enough to be an empire, wrested from their grasp, and did this look as though the war was a failure? He thought not. While on this official visit, except in Georgia, where the rebels were flying before the Union forces, he had not heard a hostile gun, nor seen a rebel soldier. He had seen in the South many Union men and many rebels, and he found that the rebels in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred depended for the success of their cause, not upon their armies, but upon the hope of a divided North. And the Southern Union men, who had passed through the terrors of a rebellion, feared the rebel army not half so much as they did a divided North. The Union-loving people at the South, having that inherent love for liberty and their country given them by their fathers, could not understand how any man could hesitate for a moment as to how to cast his vote. Between the two armies there was no question as to which will conquer. The question is between the people of the North and the people of the South, which has the most pluck; whether we will do as much for the right as they will do for the wrong. Although the last battles had not yet been fought, the decisive battles of the war had been fought and won by the Union armies. The superiority of the Union army was fully established, and the question was now whether the people would maintain the victories the soldiers had gained. [Cries of "We will," "We will."] Not whether our Generals were competent, but whether the politicians would sustain them in their great and more than half accomplished undertaking. [Cheers.] The American people on Tuesday next will be the arbiters of their own destiny. If they pronounce as becomes them for the war, all civilized mankind will respect and honor them; if they up the fight and acknowledge themselves beaten and defeated, they will become the scorn and contempt of the earth, rather than that; better would it be for all traces of our country to disappear from the face of the earth—better that history should remain silent—rather than record the fact that the American people, rich and powerful, had not the courage to succeed; better, indeed, that history should not mention that America ever existed. The South propose to found a Government on servile labor, not as it originally was an accident and an incident, but as the degrading and disgraceful foundation of a Government, and to such a Government as this the Chicago platform offer an armistice, and ask the American men to beg to it for peace. He closed with an appeal to all—to those at the loom and at the plow, in the army and in the navy, in the workshop and in the counting room to spurn forever from their recognition and their confidence the base men who would not only degrade and disgrace the party they pretend to represent, but would also bring untold disgrace and dishonor upon our country and our flag.

Gen. Sickles' speech was listened to throughout with the most eager interest. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and at its close was honored again with nine lusty cheers.

Patriotic speeches were also made by Col. Cross, of the First Long Island Regiment, and Gen. Hiram Walbridge, when, after cheers for Lincoln, Liberty and Union, the meeting adjourned.

Ninth Congressional District—Ratification Meeting on Behalf of Wm. A. Darling.

On Friday evening last a regular mass meeting was held at Landmann's Hamilton Park Hotel, Seventieth-street and Third-avenue, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of William A. Darling, as Member of Congress for the Ninth District. The hotel was the scene of unbounded enthusiasm. The assemblage was immense, and the entire arrangements were under the superintendence of Mr. Lawrence Harney, who performed his duties admirably. Chinese lamps, lighted torches, discharge of fire rockets, and firing of cannon were the order of the hour. At the entrance to the hotel, and also at the platform appointed for the speakers, beautiful transparancies were hung up, bearing the following:

A SELF-MADE MAN.
Candidate for Congress,
NINTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM A. DARLING,
THE WORKING MAN'S CHAMPION.
HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.
Nineteenth Ward
WM. A. DARLING ASSOCIATION.
HONEST, FAITHFUL AND COMPETENT.

These arrangements were got up by five hundred citizens, irrespective of party. A splendid band was in attendance, and discoursed some fine pieces of music.

At the hour of 8 o'clock, Mr. Darling, in company with his friends, entered the spacious guests' room of the hotel amid the greatest enthusiasm, after which the meeting was called to order by Dr. A. Thomas, who was unanimously chosen chairman, and received three hearty cheers.

The Chairman said he felt grateful for the distinguished honor the meeting had conferred on him, and it gave him great pleasure to preside over so large and so respectable a meeting of his fellow-citizens. [Applause.] He regretted that his voice would not permit him to speak in such a way that the vast mass of people whom he saw before him might hear him; but when he mentioned the name of Wm. A. Darling, their respected and worthy candidate for Congress, that in itself was a good speech. [Great applause.] He would not further detain them, but call on the secretary to read the resolutions. The following were then read and adopted, amidst much cheering, and with "three more cheers for Mr. Darling."

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen who has the welfare of this great American Republic at heart, to adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people.

Resolved, That in our choice of a representative to Congress, we should be careful to select a man above reproach as to his integrity and honesty, and beyond question as to his capability and industry.

Resolved, That we recognize in William A. Darling, a man eminently endowed with the above qualifications.

Resolved, That we heartily ratify his nomination for Congress, and pledge him our hearty support on Tuesday next at the polls, and that we also recommend him to the voters of this district as a man who, in the hour of trial to our country, has always stood ready to help our brave soldiers abroad and their families at home, as a man who in his benevolence to the poor and in his kindness to those employed under him, is stamped as one of nature's noblemen.

Resolved, That we call upon the voters of this district without regard to party, to rise in their majesty and elect to Congress a man who will faithfully represent them and give a death blow to the fraud and corruption by which we have heretofore been governed.

Resolved, That we hereby declare William A. Darling elected to the Congress of the United States from this district; and be it further

Resolved, That we will labor on election day to make good our words. [Great applause.]

Mr. Samuel D. Isaacs was the first speaker, and urged the workingmen of the district to vote for Mr. Darling, because, as he most fully proved, Mr. Darling was the true workingman's friend. In conclusion, he said: "I will ask you, one and all, to go, each and every one of you, to your respective polls on the 8th day of November, to be sure you have the right ticket for Member of Congress of the Ninth Congressional District; be sure that it has on it in plain letters William A. Darling; and there deposit your vote, and when you have done so you can lay this unction to your soul, that you have voted for a man who is true to the Union, honest in administration, loyal to his country, and just to his fellow man."

SPEECH OF WM. A. DARLING.

Mr. Darling was then loudly called on from all parts of the hall, and on presenting himself was received with rounds of cheers which continued for some time. Silence having been restored, he spoke substantially as follows:

He said it was one of the happiest periods which he recollected in his public life, to be received as he had been that evening, and for the honor they had done him, and for the reception he had met with should never be erased from his memory. He did not know how to return them thanks for such a compliment paid him, only to say that he did so from the bottom of his heart. [Applause.] He was proud to see such a number of honest faces present, who were ready when the day arrived to bestow upon him one of the greatest honors which it is the gift of the American citizens to confer. There were a great many in the world who had D. D. attached to their names, yet, strictly speaking, the initials themselves are applied to the clergy. However, he hoped the large and respectable assemblage would pardon him if he put another construction upon them, and particularly, as he was himself a working man, he would term them Darling Democrats. [Loud applause, commingled with laughter.] Consequently, I trust that on next Tuesday you will faithfully discharge your duties toward the Darling Democrats. [Renewed laughter and applause.] Mr. Darling said he was no office-seeker; thank God, he needed no office; but he would say, if they returned him as Member for Congress, he would endeavor to do his duty toward the good old flag, and proclaim, with all his ability, that in regard to it and the Constitution of the country, that there was "no such word as fail." (Applause.) If they thus proved loyal and true to the dear old flag, they would prove themselves virtuous and respectable citizens. There was yet a great deal of work to be done in the district, and on the day of election especially would they be called upon to do their duty, and to do it at the ballot-box. (Applause, and cries of "So we will.") He urged upon them to look carefully to their ballots, lest they might be defrauded of their rights. It was they that had the great voice in this important matter, and if they did not elect him as the man of their choice he was satisfied still to continue at his work, but if they did, they should come fearlessly forward and not be backward in letting their voices be heard. (Loud cheers.) A great deal had been said of him (Mr. Darling) in regard to the arduous duties he had to perform, which they considered honest and just, no doubt, but for his part, his excessive modesty prevented him referring to those duties, preferring rather to let his acts speak for themselves, for acts speak louder than words. [Applause.] It was by h's acts he wished them to judge him, and when these were brought to the touchstone of truth, he sincerely hoped they would bear the strictest scrutiny. [Renewed applause.] He had not intended to detain them so long, but, as was his customary habit, he could not, when he commenced, get over saying something to "his boys." [Great cheering, and cries of "We are your boys, brave Darling."] He could say, and he was not afraid to express it, without fear of contradiction, that a better set of honest workers did not live. [Renewed applause.] It was sufficient for him to say that the old man was still running. [Loud laughter.] He felt that the issues of State were of so paramount a nature to show that they should not record their votes for Mr. Fernando Wood, but cast them in his line. Mr. Fernando Wood had been before the citizens of New-York for years, and he would only say that his acts spoke for themselves. [Loud groans and cries of "To h—ll with him."] There were other candidates in the field with Fernando who were opposed to him, (Mr. Darling,) but with proper and judicious care, and an honest vote, he felt confident that the people of this district would give him a large majority vote. [Applause. "That's what we will."] He felt intensely grateful for this mark of their confidence and support, and he would conclude by saying no matter what might come—come weal or woe—the recollections of the present hour should never be forgotten, but they would cluster around him as happy mementos of their sincere attachment to one who has, never, knowingly, injured any man. Yes, these would inspire him with renewed vigor to pursue deeds of honor, virtue and benevolence. At the conclusion of Mr. Darling's address he was greeted with bursts of applause, which lasted for some time.

Other speakers addressed the meeting, the proceedings terminated at 11 o'clock, the dense assemblage separating with tremendous cheers for Mr. Darling, the people's candidate.

Little McClellan in His Element—He Holds a Review—Gov. Seymour's Friends Out in Full Force.

Maj.-Gen. G. B. McClellan, U. S. A., reviewed the Democratic clubs, of this city, last night, from the balcony of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The programme of the evening comprised a grand torchlight procession. The Ward organizations of the Democratic party assembled at an early hour in the vicinity of Union-square, bringing with them a variety of banners, transparencies, flags, mottos, Chinese lanters, &c. After some delay, they were marshaled in some kind of order, and took up their line of march down the Bowery, through Canal-street, up Broadway and Fifth-avenue, past the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and from thence to their several Wards. It having been announced that Major-Gen. G. B. McClellan, U. S. A., would review his forces upon this occasion, a tremendous crowd collected in the vicinity of his hotel, completely blockading the street, and for a long time resisting the efforts of the police to clear a passage for the procession. The General appeared on the balcony at about nine o'clock, accompanied by his friends, and was greeted with cheers and shouts. He remained there until his forces and Gov. Seymour's friends had passed by, receiving the applause of the assemblage for the masterly manner in which he conducted the review, which, as every one knows, is not a new thing to the hero of Manassas. The General's colors—white flags—were plentifully displayed by the ladies from the windows of the hotel. The whole thing passed off well, but the General is understood to believe that unless he receives large reinforcements, he will not have men enough to win his first battle on Tuesday next.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE STATE.

Meeting at Cold Spring—Letter from Ex-Gov. Fish.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COLD SPRING, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1864.

The largest mass meeting ever gathered in this place was held upon the grounds of Mr. Parrott, in Cold Spring, last evening. The meeting was presided over by Col. Thomas B. Arden; Vice-Presidents, Capt. R. P. Parrott, J. M. W. Gouverneur, Esq., John H. Holdane and others.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by Hon. R. F. Andrews and Waldo Hutchings, Esq.

Delegations from the adjoining towns participated in the ceremonies, made fine display in procession, and enlivened the day with strains from several bands of music.

The accompanying letter was received from Ex-Gov. Fish, and read at the meeting:

GLENCLYFFE, (GARRISON'S P. O.,)
Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

Isaac Riggs, Esq., and Chas. F. Raum, Esq.:

GENTLEMEN: I am in the receipt of your note of Saturday, inviting me to preside at a Union mass meeting, to be held at Cold Spring to-morrow. An engagement which requires me to be in New-York will prevent my attendance, but I shall be with you in spirit.

Since the attack upon Fort Sumter, in April, 1860, I have had no connection with any political party; but, I believe that upon the success of the Union candidates in the approaching election, depends our future existence as a Government. Heretofore, important issues and important principles have been decided by our elections. The question *now* presented to the people is that of *self-preservation*—not so much whether this or that man shall be at the head of the Government, but whether our Government shall exist as a nation, and whether we shall have rulers of our own choosing, or accept those whom the rebels may point out to us. It matters little, in the question now before us, whether Mr. Lincoln has made mistakes, or has done many wrong acts,—let us admit that he has—neither does it matter much that McClellan be (as I think he is) an accomplished soldier, an upright citizen and a sincere patriot. Of what avail are military accomplishments under the "cessation of hostilities" which the Chicago Platform is to inaugurate? To what end will sincerity of intentions lead, when national honor shall be surrendered and national existence be merged in Mr. Vallandigham's ultimate Convocation of all the States? We have to consider Mr. Lincoln and Gen. McClellan, not as individuals, but as representatives of the principles and policies declared by the parties which have put them forward respectively. The avowed principles of these two parties do not differ so widely as do the policies which they severally announce.

Those who support the Government set forth as the highest duty of the American citizen the maintenance of the integrity of the Union, the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the suppression by force of arms of the rebellion which appealed to arms. They ask of the people to indure for a short time longer the sacrifices of war to secure a restored Union, a recognized nationality and an enduring peace.

The policy proclaimed by the Opposition holds out the lure of an immediate "cessation of hostilities," with a view to a "convention of States"—a convention, be it remarked, not proposed to be held under the terms, nor with the objects contemplated by the Constitution, but in derrogation of that instrument, and to exercise power in denial of those of the Federal Union—a revolutionary measure. They propose to abandon and sacrifice all that has been gained, in order to hold a convention, the assembling of which will recognize the dismemberment of the Union, and the right of secession, and the rising of which will send out some thirty odd communities—a political corporation, claiming attributes of sovereignty which must soon involve them in strife and bloodshed, to which consolidation and despotism will be as a relief.

They are full of reproaches and denunciations of their own Government, but have not a word of censure for the rebellion or its abettors. They are silent over our victories. (The Democratic Mayor of the City of New-York vetoes a resolution recommending an illumination for the successes of our army and navy.) They extend no word of encouragement to our soldiers and sailors; and at the very moment when Farragut is thundering his cannon in triumph in Mobile Bay, and when Sherman is entering Atlanta in triumph, their convention at Chicago pronounces the war "a failure!" Not only this, but they demand its "arrest," in the name of "justice." If justice demands a cessation of the war, than the hostilities on our part have been unjust; and the gallant men whom we have sent forth to fight in our behalf—whom we have looked upon with pride, with hope—whom we have fondly called our protectors and defenders—are nothing but bandits, robbers and murderers.

Such is the inevitable logic of the declaration of principles upon which the Opposition ask our votes; and such is the censure upon our brave soldiers and sailors, that a vote in favor of the Chicago nominees conveys. Let not this stain be cast upon our brothers, sons and neighbors, who have so nobly gone out in our defence. Let not this aspersion be cast upon the memory of the brave who have fallen in the cause of their country.

"McClellan's election," says the Charleston *Mercury*, "must lead to peace and our independence." The *Mercury* is right. What it calls "independence" is permanent disunion and war among the Northern States. Gen. McClellan may not desire this; but, should he attain the Presidency through the support of the Chicago party, he will be powerless to resist the policy which they have proclaimed and on which they give him their support. With the Chicago platform he must succeed—or fail.

That your meeting may arouse many to a consciousness of the dangers that threaten us, and lead them to a course of action to avert the impending ruin, is the earnest wish of

Your very obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

The Rebel Refugees in Canada and the Right of Asylum.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be so obliging as to inform the public why it is that the English Government has not been required to expel the belligerent refugees from the South or the direct emissaries of Jeff. Davis from Canada, or at least to put them under the responsible surveillance of the Canadian police within the limits of some prescribed interior district?

The right of asylum within the sovereignty of a neutral power is contingent upon the peaceful and quiet conduct of those who claim it.

The moment a Secessionist or an emissary of the South, who has taken refuge in the British Provinces north of us, becomes an active enemy of the United States, or is presumed to be engaged in preparing schemes of invasion or other forms of hostility likely to result in material injury to our citizens within our own borders, it becomes the duty of the Provincial Governments of Canada and the other provinces of the mother country to expel them, or to render them powerless by placing them under the watchful guardianship of its own officials.

The principles of International law, upon which we have right to claim this precautionary treatment of the Confederates in Canada, is of universal application and practice among the Continental nations of Europe. In England the obligations of this principle are less stringently construed for the obvious reason, that political refugees are rendered comparatively powerless for mischief by the geographically isolated character of the country. From the shores of the British islands no dangerous projects for invading neighboring and friendly nations cannot be carried into successful operation without the knowledge and consent of the Government authorities. Even there the right of asylum confers the refugee to free thought and free speech, it does not concede that of organizing practical war or any other arts calculated to endanger the peace or quiet of friendly and neighboring countries.

Where nations are contiguous, and the nature of their respective bordering territories presents easy means of making inroads upon each other across the dividing line, the obligation of their respective Governments is as unequivocal and imperative to disarm a political refugee who intends to disturb the peace over the border, as it is to prevent one of their own citizens from making war on his own account.

Has Great Britain discharged these obligations toward us on our northern and eastern frontiers? She certainly has not. Why then has she not been required to expel from her Canadian territory the thousands of hostile belligerents who have been so continually plotting and executing raids within our borders on the lakes, on land and on the sea-coast.

This is a subject of vital importance to the country, in reference to its interests, its peace and its honor.

N. N.

The Seventy-ninth New-York State Volunteers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice a statement in the TIMES that the Seventy-ninth New-York State Volunteers is to be reorganized, preliminary to reëntering the field. Allow me to say that the regiment is now in the field and is doing provost-guard duty at the headquarters of the Ninth Army Corps. It is all the more necessary that this fact should be published, since I see the regiment given among those which have been mustered out of the service, and from which no votes can be received in the approaching election.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 5.

JAMES S. KING,
Lieutenant Commanding Company A,
Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers.

The Fraudulent Votes.

It is suggested that challengers and inspectors of elections may be assisted in detecting the forged votes by keeping in mind the names of the officers whose names it has been testified were appended to the *jurats*. The one most frequently used was that of C. G. Arthur, who is variously represented to have been Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. This man Arthur it is proved, has no existence. Lewis J. Ottenot had his name forged as Captain of the One Hundred and Seventh New-York State Volunteers, whereas he was only a Lieutenant in that regiment. Lieut.-Col. J. M. Murphy, Seventh New-York Artillery, has also been placed under arrest, charged with signing his name to the *jurats* fraudulently. Doubtless other names will be brought out in the course of the investigation.

Soldiers Homeward Bound.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 5.

Trains from here in every direction are filled with furloughed soldiers, many of whom are sick, and wounded and feeble. Most of them have from 12 to 20 days furlough.

TREASON IN INDIANA.

MORE STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

Confession of the Deputy Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty.

A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE GOV. MORTON.

Testimony of the Editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Nov. 4.

HORACE HEFFRON, Deputy Grand Commander of the Order of Sons of Liberty in Indiana, who, for some weeks, has been on trial here for participation in a treasonable conspiracy, to-day turned State's evidence, and made a startling revelation of the schemes of the Order. He said nobody but Democrats had been admitted into the Order, or would be, if they applied; confirmed the previous evidence of the military organization in the order; of the appointment of a Major-General to command it. Dr. BOWLES, one of the accused, was Commander-in-Chief, with a Staff, of which Dr. JAMES P. WILSON, recently arrested, was Adjutant-General. He said that a Committee of 13 was appointed to prepare an insurrection, and that the insurrection was intended to release the rebel prisoners in the Northwest, arm them from the Government arsenals, overturn the State Government, kill Gov. MORTON or hold him as a hostage for captured insurrectionists, and then form the Northwest into a separate Confederacy. He said he was told by Adjt.-Gen. WILSON, of Gen. BOWLES' Staff, that $500,000 had been sent by rebel agents in Canada into the Northwest to purchase arms for the order, and that $200,000 had been left in Indiana in the hands of DODD and JOHN C. WALKER, State Agent. WILSON showed HEFFRON one thousand dollars he received from BOWLES to buy arms in Washington County. HEFFRON further swore that the Committee of Thirteen had appointed two men to kill Gov. MORTON; and a few days since the Governor received a letter signed by one of the men, declaring that the writer and his associates were sworn to kill him and would do it.

HEFFRON's evidence astounded the court, though prepared by the previous evidence for part of it. If Gov. MORTON was killed, Dr. ATHEN, Secretary of State, and a member of the order, was to take his place, as provided by law in case of the death or disability of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Remarkable Testimony by J. J. Bingham, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, editor of the *State Sentinel*, and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee; a Third Degree member and a Grand Councillor of the Sons of Liberty, testified before the Military Commission Oct. 28, as follows: I joined the American Knights in October or November, 1863, at Military Hall, then leased to the Democratic Club of this city. I was initiated then. Dodd, Harrison, M. Jacobs, Dr. Johnson, Vandegrift, and others were present. In August or September I was introduced to P. C. WRIGHT by DODD. WRIGHT gave his history and claimed to have found in the papers belonging to Gen. GAINES, of New-Orleans, the records of a secret society which existed during the Revolutionary war, of which Gen. LEE was President, and MADISON, JEFFERSON and WASHINTON were members. WRIGHT designed to establish a similar order, and had come to this State for that purpose. He said it existed in Missouri, Illinois and the Central American States and was to extend all over the world. He wanted BINGHAM to help him found it here, but he declined because he was opposed to secret societies. He asked other leaders to join. Most of them declined. It was understood that DODD was to be a member. DODD was an active leading Know-Nothing. DODD urged BINGHAM to join, and said it was political and educational. A State University, to inculcate sound political doctrine, and a newspaper were to be started. DODD said he wanted to advise with the witness about many things. He could not, unless he joined the order; that he could not even tell the names of the members of the order, for the obligation bound him to such secrecy. He offered to put BINGHAM through informally. BINGHAM saw the seeds of discord for the party, if he did not join and unite the different elements against the Administration. DODD informed BINGHAM that he was a delegate to the State Council of November, 1863. He attended and took the Grand Council Degree. DODD presided. He was present but an hour, when he retired, and wrote his report, advising the postponement of the paper until funds were raised to support it a year, and the indefinite postponement of the University scheme. Dr. BRYANT and CUSHMAN were on the committee; he told CUSHMAN he could not stay, and got him to read the report; did not hear of any military appointments then nor until after the exposure of the Sons of Liberty; he was notified by DODD to attend the Grand Council of Feb. 16; was in twice that day; heard CONKLIN, one of the Major-Generals, speaking; he was called on for a report, and replied that he had not drilled anybody, and had nobody to drill; it was his first idea that it was a military organization. BINGHAM said that he thought no good would come from the order, and HEFFREN coincided with him and said it was a humbug. He concluded not to belong to the organization; paid his fees and asked DODD if any formal withdrawal was necessary. DODD said he could withdraw when he liked. He didn't consider himself a member after that, though his having been in the Order gave him the confidence of the members, and he had learned many things he otherwise would not have known. Heard that DODD delivered an address on the 16th of February. At that meeting Dr. Bowling, Dr. Bryant, Mr. Blake, of Terre Haute, Mr. Cushman and Squire McBride, of Evansville, were present; also, Heffren. His next connection with the members of the Order was with Dodd, Bowles, Judge Bullitt, of Kentucky, and a Mr. Barrett, of Missouri, who met at his office. He supposed they were all members of the Order. Judge Bullitt invited him down to the Palmer House to take whisky. On the 2d or 3d day of August DODD called on him to issue, as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, a call for a mass meeting on the 16th of August. He asked his word of honor that he would not reveal anything he might say. BINGHAM furnished it. DODD said a revolution had been determined on at the council of the 16th, held at Chicago, which consisted of four members from Indiana, four from Missouri, four from Illinois, and four from Kentucky. DODD, BOWLES and BULLITT were present. DODD said they arranged there to release the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island, Camp Chase, Ohio, Camp Morton, Indiana and Camp Douglas, Illinois, and the released prisoners at Camp Douglas were to release those at Rock Island. At the same time they were to rise in Louisville and seize the Government stores and property. BINGHAM was astonished. DODD wanted a mass meeting called, under pretense of opposing the draft, and instructing the Chicago delegates. BINGHAM refused. DODD wanted him to call a Congressional Convention to nominate a Congressman, as a cover for his revolution. BINGHAM refused. DODD went to MCDONALD to have him influence BINGHAM to call the convention. BINGHAM thought he ought to reverse the plot, and tried MCDONALD with the watchword, "What success," to know whether the secret had been intrusted to him. He found it had not, and imparted it to MCDONALD on Aug. 4. They could not determine what to do, and agreed to meet again. Next day, while going home, he met MCDONALD KERR, of New-Albany, and said, "What success." He answered, "Do you know anything? The people are all alarmed in our part of the State, in Washington, Harrison and Floyd counties, with the idea that a revolution is in progress. They are selling their crops because they think greenbacks safer." KERR went on and revealed DODD's scheme. Both then went to MCDONALD's. KERR told him his plot. BINGHAM did not then tell MCDONALD of his withdrawal from the Order, but was understood to still belong. KERR's information involved Dr. ANTHON. MORTON was to be put out of the way, and ANTHON to be Governor. They went to ANTHON's house, called him up, and he denied any knowledge of the plot. They met at MCDONALD's office next morning, and invited prominent Democrats to meet them. McDonald, Judge A. L. Roache, Wm. Hutcheson, Aquilla Jones, Samuel H. Buskorne, Jos. Ristine, Dr. Yeagle, Col. Caliwell and others were there. KERR told his story. They said the revolution must be stopped. DODD and JOHN C. WALKER were called in. They did not then acknowledge anything about it. At first KERR told BINGHAM that if they would not abandon it, it was his interest to inform the authorities and have been arrested. DODD and WALKER then spoke very earnestly about public affairs, saying the Government could not be restored under the old state of things, and nothing would save it but a forcible revolution. An appeal to the ballot-box was futile; the people would resist the draft, and they ought to direct the revolution, rather than let it direct them. DODD and WALKER promised to stop it, and it was understood they sent such orders to the various counties. BINGHAM didn't inform the authorities, because he thought they knew it, because it was agreed that notice of the uprising should be given by publishing a barbecue near Louisville. The revolution was to take place the day after the barbecue. KERR said BULLITT and other prominent members of the order were arrested because of that notice, and that many left the State for Canada. BINGHAM thought this so important, that he called the Democratic Central Committee together Aug. 13, to consult on its effect on the party. Another reason why he did not inform the authorities was, because he didn't wish to injure his party in the coming election. There was danger of that, if the revolution was made public. DODD was here for two weeks and WALKER for ten days. He told them they would be arrested, and they left. DODD claimed that the scheme was true until KERR charged it upon him. At the two days' meeting of the Central Committee, Aug. 12, this revolutionary plot was discussed. They said the plot must be dropped. WALKER was called to that meeting, and assured the Committee that it was stopped, Aug. 11. WALKER told BINGHAM he must be at the Bates House to meet the rebel officers from Louisville, who were to consult him while en route to Chicago to release the rebel prisoners there, and notify them that the revolution was postponed. In August, about the time the arms were found in DODD's building, a messenger brought him a communication from DODD and WALKER, then in Chicago, professing to be addressed to the Committee of Thirteen, asking its publication in the *Sentinel*. He examined it, and refused to publish it. They proposed to publish it at DODD's office, but BINGHAM having an interest, said they should not publish it, and sent it back to WALKER, who said he wrote the address, and signed DODD's name as Chairman of the Committee of Thirteen. DODD was Grand-Commander. The men were sworn to obey him implicitly in this revolution. DODD expected assistance from members of the Order who came up to the mass meeting of Aug. 16. BINGHAM said no inducements or threats had drawn out this testimony. It was voluntary.

At the afternoon session G. STEDGER was examined, testifying as before.

The Committee adjourned to 9 A. M. on Tuesday.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Situation at Atlanta—Hood's Recent Movement—Foraging Expeditions—The Railroads Repaired.

From our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1864.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, the Mephistopheles of the Western hemisphere, in his recent Macon speech gave utterance to a significant assertion, when he assured the people of Georgia that Gen. SHERMAN should be driven from Atlanta and compelled to occupy with his army the old line of the Tennessee River. Recent bold movements of the enemy attest how well this potentate has endeavored to make good his promise. It was not the meaningless vaporing of a defeated leader, designed to bolster the weak courage of the terrified Georgians. It was rather the deliberate utterance of a military chieftain, who, having matured his plan and ordered its execution, had no further reason to preserve the secrecy which, until the moment of action, should always enshroud military movements.

Almost simultaneously with the report of this speech came rumors of bodies of the enemy moving upon our flank and rear. Army corps began to move from Atlanta and take position at the threatened points along the road, a portion of the army actually retiring behind the line of the Tennessee, for the more perfect security of Chattanooga and Bridgeport. Contrary to the rebel General's calculations, the whole of our army was not withdrawn from the newly-conquered territory.

Notwithstanding Gen. HOOD's determined attempts upon Allatoona on the 5th, and at Snake Gap during the week following, he was unable to defeat the detached portions of our army, and was forced to leave the portions of the railroad upon which he had taken strong positions, but not before he had destroyed every rail and tie within his reach. For a while he was very successful in preventing the use of the railroad. In fact, this letter will leave on a train that starts to-night or to morrow for Chattanooga, the first that has left for that end of the line since Oct. 2.

Atlanta, which has been held by the Twentieth Corps, commanded by Gen. SLOCUM, has been completely isolated from the outer world, military and civil, for several weeks. At one time it was feared that provisions were giving out, but no danger is apprehended from that source. Forage for animals failed some weeks ago, but forays into the surrounding country have supplied all immediate wants.

The latest dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN state that the road is clear from end to end, and that through communication by rail will be perfected to-night. The enemy, baffled in his attempts, had withdrawn to the country lying west of Rome, Ga., where the armies have so far made but few inroads upon granaries and fields. Talladega, Ala., is reported to be HOOD's depot. Our main army occupies the vicinity of Rome, where Gen. SHERMAN's headquarters have been made. HOOD's threatening position upon our flank is evidently to induce a withdrawal from Atlanta. He has hopelessly abandoned as futile and self-destructive the attempt to hold us in check by boldly fronting us in battle line. By these tactics, pursued all Summer, he cannot successfully oppose the advance of the Union armies. He now throws his main command upon our flank, menacing the line of communications, and offering to destroy them in case we advance further into the State. If the object of the coming campaign is the destruction of HOOD's army, our course will be no longer toward the interior of the State; but rather westward into Alabama, where the principal foe is to be found. Every order and movement indicates a speedy resuming of the campaign.

The anxious and loyal people of the North, who expect so much of their favorite Generals, and all the more in proportion as they become successful, should be alive to the necessity of reinforcing the moving armies, and not allowing them to become reduced. They should be made aware that in order to advance victoriously into a hostile country the advancing Commander should have at his order at least *three* men to the enemy's *two*. One-third of his force is constantly required to preserve his base and lines of communication from any possible interference that might render abortive the most elaborate and expensive plans. This deduction leaves the forces equal, and the General has not to cope with superior numbers of the enemy. As the campaign advances, this ratio of strength should be greatly increased; for while the tendency of the one army is to weaken its front, while lengthening its avenue of supplies, the army retiring on its own line is gaining strength daily, or, at least, is losing none of its force except actual reduction by battle. Reinforcements should be sufficient to render secure all the ground which Gen. SHERMAN has labored so arduously and victoriously to win from treason's domain. He should have all his old force intact for future operations.

Gen. SLOCUM and the Twentieth Corps have not been idle in Atlanta. New and extensive fortifications have been erected, thereby enabling the defence of the city and depots to be intrusted to a smaller force than was originally designed for the purpose. To accomplish this, very little respect has been paid to the plans of the founders of the city. Its streets are crossed by some very unsightly lines of intrenchments, while many a stately mansion has vanished from sight to give place to grim-looking forts and redoubts. Others have had their walls loop-holed and pierced for purposes which the former peaceful inhabitants little dreamed of. The garrison has been subsisted to a great extent from the surrounding country. All the forage is obtained by parties sent out for the purpose. The inaugural expedition of this nature was intrusted to the skillful guidance of that veteran soldier, Gen. JNO. W. GEARY. With two thousand men and a train of nearly five hundred wagons, the animals of which had tasted no grain for ten days, this officer advanced to Flat Shoals—a point about twenty miles to the southward on South River. Forming a depot on the north bank, he crossed with the cavalry and infantry and portions of the train, and succeeded, in two days, in filling the entire number of wagons with forage, with which, by a forced night march, he succeeded in returning to the city, escaping a large force of the enemy which was assembling to cut him off. From the results of his expedition the starvation of the entire stock of animals of several divisions was prevented. Other parties have since been out, and met with success in proportion to the daring of their Commanders. The region around is filled with detached bodies of hostile cavalry. It is not safe to venture over three miles in any direction without a guard of some importance.

The question of Georgia's return to the Union is becoming one of general interest to the public. It may not be amiss for me to state that meetings have been held among the loyal and influential men who still remain in the City of Atlanta, and have resulted in the informal appointment of a committee to proceed to the capital of the State, and to visit the influential men with a view of counseling the immediate withdrawal of the State from political association with the sinking cause of JEFF. DAVIS. That measures having this end in view will be presented for canvass and adoption in the coming session of the legislative body of the State, is confidently affirmed by leading citizens of Atlanta, with whom I have conversed. That the friends of the Union will succeed is much doubted; but the cause has numerous and influential friends throughout the country, who are determined to bring the question up for discussion at any hazard.

HUGUENOT.

Escape of Lieut. W. F. Martin, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New-York Volunteers, from a Rebel Prison—Rebel Barbarity—Exhaustion of the South—Their Hopes of McClellan's Election.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP OF THE 123D REGIMENT, N. Y. VOLS., 20TH CORPS,
ATLANTA, GA., Saturday, Oct. 15, 1864.

Lieut. WALTER F. MARTIN, of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third New-York Volunteers, after a three months' sojourn in Dixie as a prisoner of war, managed to effect his escape from Charleston, S. C., and reached our lines in safety a few days ago, though his personal appearance plainly indicated hard fare, hard travel, and hard usage generally. He was barefooted, and was only saled from being barebacked by the few ragged remnants of rebel raiment that he had managed to pick up during his flight. His experience while among the rebels serves to corroborate much that has already been given by other escaped prisoners; but his narrative being up to late dates, and embracing several subjects hitherto unalluded to, will be found more than usually interesting just at this time, when our people are deciding whether to further prolong or immediately put an end to this accursed rebellion.

It is to be regretted that the worn and suffering condition of Lieut. MARTIN does not permit him to give his experience in his own words, and with his own emphasis; but his unfitness for mental or physical effort just now, is sufficient excuse for my endeavor to give his statement as it comes from his own lips on arriving in camp.

On the 22d of June, during a brisk skirmish between the One Hundred and Twenty-third New-York Volunteers and the rebels, at Culp's Farm, Ga., a charge was made in force by HOOD's Corps, and our regiment driven back, several being killed and wounded, and Lieut. MARTIN and sixteen privates taken prisoners. Before leaving the field, the rebel soldiers robbed Lieut. MARTIN of his cap, his shoes and his coat. An officer demanded his watch, and on being expostulated with, coolly fumbled at the butt of his pistol, and remarked that if the watch was not given up quietly, force must be used. "The odds was too great to contend against such a proposition, and the watch was given to the 'son of chivalry.'" The Federal privates were also attended to by their captors. The Lieutenant saw four or five of the latter take a prisoner's knapsack from his back, and after ransacking it and dividing its contents, toss it back to the owner with an air of liberality that seemed to say, "We do not rob you; merely take what we want and leave you the rest."

The prisoners were taken to Atlanta, and the Lieutenant was taken before Gen. HOOD, and questioned with the usual result in such cases. The Lieutenant describes the celebrated rebel chief to be a stern-looking man of middle age, wearing a long sandy beard, sporting a cork leg and looking the fire-eater he is represented to be and as he doubtless is, judging from the quantity of villanous saltpetre Gen. SHERMAN has fed to him since he supplanted Gen. JOHNSTON in the command of the rebel army. After ten days sojourn in Atlanta, the prisoners were removed to Macon, staying there nearly one month, when the privates were taken to Andersonville, Ga. Lieut. MARTIN with about 600 imprisoned officers was taken to Charleston, S. C. There were then, (August, 1864) about 2,200 Federal officers imprisoned in the latter city. About 700 were in the penitentiary, a like number in the jail, and the rest were distributed in two or three large hospitals in the city. The Lieutenant was placed in the jail. During certain hours of the day the prisoners were allowed to air themselves in the jail yard. At night they were placed four or five together in the cells, and their only beds were the cold damp planks of the floor, and their only covering the clothes upon their backs. Their treatment for a few days was tolerable, their keepers frequently boasting that they were South Carolinians, and knew how to treat an imprisoned gentleman foe. But stinted fare and harsh looks and language soon obtained, and they began to comprehend the length, breadth and depth of Southern chivalry. Their style of living is, or was, as follows. The prisoners are divided into squads of 100 each; these are subdivided into messes of 20, and these again into minor messes of from four to six each, as they can agree among themselves. Each squad, or mess, is governed by its senior-officer, who receives and distributes rations, and attends to other official duties. To each squad is allowed a large tin pail to boil rice, &c., and to each mess of twenty, one skillet or frying-pan. These are all the cooking utensils furnished the prisoners. Knives, forks, spoons, plates, cups, &c., they must furnish themselves or go without, which latter alternative many are compelled to adopt for want of means to purchase, or opportunities to beg or borrow.

The full rations per man for ten days, are: One quart flour, 2 quarts meal, 3 pints rice, ½ pound bacon, 2½ pounds fresh beef, (¼ pound per day,) 2 table spoonfuls lard, and 3 table spoonfuls salt.

This meagre allowance is parceled out with most exact justice by the squad and mess commanders, and the prisoners are just as exact in their distribution of their several shares into ten equal parts, so as to have something to eat each day in order to keep from actual starvation, for if an ordinary appetite should indulge in three meals a day on such a limited supply, there would be nothing but the appetite left on the morning of the fourth day, and death would certainly ensue before the evening of the tenth day.

Besides the insufficiency of food, the almost total lack of cooking utensils for preparing it in a cleanly and wholesome manner, utterly destroys its relish and makes it look innutritious and indigestible.

Such being the treatment of Federal officers, what must be the fare and keeping of private soldiers? Indeed there can be no question that it is the settled policy of the Rebel leaders to subject our men to a course of treatment that will either lead to immediate death or totally incapacitate even the stubbornest constitution from further service in the field. Hence any change of prisoners to them is a gain of so many able-bodied, well-fed and hearty men to their armies, while to us it is an accession of so many patients to our hospitals or tenants to our graveyards.

From most reliable accounts from rebel soldiers, from the citizens of Charleston and from the Charleston papers, Lieut. MARTIN learned that in September there were over thirty thousand private soldiers prisoners at Andersonville, Ga. There had been more, but the mortality of July and August had thinned their ranks terribly, and the rebels acknowledged that 8,000 men died during those two months. The whole of these prisoners were kept in a sixteen-acre lot, *in which was neither a tree or shrub or shed to shelter them from the weather*, and the only covering the prisoners had by day or night were the scant garments they wore, and such pieces of tent or blankets as the rapacity of their rebel victors had left them in possession of. Some of the city papers actually stated as a fact that every morning the dead carts would go through the grounds of that sixteen-acre Golgotha and gather up 75 to 175 dead bodies which had perished the day and night previous. Similar statements have been made before by escaped prisoners, and have never been contradicted, except by rebel sympathizers in the North, who could not know anything about it. The rebels themselves do not deny it, but on the contrary, assert the fact, and do not think it worth a blush.

Before Lieut. MARTIN left Charleston 10,000 prisoners arrived there for safe keeping, it being feared by the rebels that Gen. SHERMAN would stretch his forces in every direction for the release of imprisoned soldiers. The condition of half of those 10,000 suffering men was so bad, their destitution so utterly unsightly, that common decency compelled the rebels from letting them enter the city until the middle of the night. Many of them had not even rags enough to cover their nakedness. This fact, too, was acknowledged and confessed by rebel citizens and papers of Charleston, and will never be denied, save by Northern Copperheads and "peace" men. But the latter will probably use this fact, if they can't disprove it, as an argument in favor of peace. But let them wait until our suffering prisoners ask their intervention. Lieut. MARTIN affirms that all the prisoners, officers and privates, with whom he came in contact were unanimous in declaring their positive preference to continue prisoners until the "bitter end," rather than gain their freedom by any hollow "peace," that rebels in arms or their sympathizers could either dictate or approve.

The condition of the people of Charleston and Macon, and the straits to which the rebel soldiers are reduced, together with the last coarse siftings which have served to fill the ranks of the rebel army, indicates that the "last ditch" is reached, and its miry edges are already slipping from beneath the feet of the rebel hosts. The last order from the Richmond War Department had taken off every available man, leaving none but old gray-beards, cripples and boys to act as home guards, prison guards, keepers, &c. Boys of only twelve years are made to do guard duty. There is but just enough of the true leaven of military strength left behind to keep the oldsters and youngsters in some sort of shape and fitness for home duties. The people are sick and tired of the war, and would gladly accept peace on any terms, but military despotism keeps them silent, so far as giving public voice to their sentiments is concerned.

Lieut. MARTIN, though a young man, is an old soldier, having been in the service ever since the war began, in April, 1861. He was a private of the First New-York Fire Zouaves, and was taken prisoner at Bull Run. As soon as he got well acquainted with the ins and outs of Charleston, he determined on an escape. Other officers were alike determined, and soon the number increased to about 180, who managed to get away from the city.

They divided themselves into squads of four or five and took to the swamps which surround the city on the other side. The Lieutenant made good progress until the second night, when, overcome by fatigue, he laid down in a swamp to indulge in a brief sleep of which he was much in need. He was soon aroused, however, by a sharp pain in his left arm, and on looking down by his side he saw the flaming eyes and swollen head of a large venomous snake. Hastily he retreated from his dangerous position, but soon his arm began to swell and the severe pain assured him that he had been bitten by the reptile. Luckily a fellow fugitive knew how to treat such a wound, and promptly applying a small stone over the large artery of the arm, and binding it on tightly with a handkerchief, he kept the poison from being introduced to the more vital parts. The rebel surgeon subsequently told the Lieutenant that this precaution saved his arm, and perhaps his life. Finding the swelling increasing and the pain still acute, the Lieutenant was reluctantly compelled to retrace his steps and give himself up. He was taken back, placed in the hospital and very ably and kindly treated until his recovery, when he was sent back to his old quarters. He takes pleasure in being able to notice one green oasis in the great desert of trials through which he was made to pass. About 100 of his fellow-fugitives were retaken by the aid of bloodhounds and rebel scouts. The rest got safely into our lines, or are still hiding in the rebel country.

It was not long until the Lieutenant had fixed upon another attempt to escape. Col. DORR, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, and himself managed to enlist the sympathy of a good Union citizen, who, on the first favorable opportunity, conveyed them to his house, where he kept them concealed fourteen days. On the evening of the last day, a boat was in waiting for them at one of the wharves, and a guide ready to take them over to Morris Island, but by an unlucky accident, before they reached the wharf they ran into the night patrol, who discovered their intent and delivered them back to prison. For this attempt the Lieutenant was placed in irons, and kept in a cell on mush and water for eleven days.

On the expiration of his term of punishment, he was more closely watched than ever, and was therefore compelled to adopt a new line of tactics. He knew the value of money, but having none about him, he was not long in ascertaining how it could be raised, even in Dixie. Rebels reverence our "green back" bills more than they do our "blue back" soldiers, and generally pay a high premium to get possession of either. Even the Rebel Government is willing and anxious to negotiate for the former, as they can purchase "aid and comfort" in New-York or London, which their own worthless currency cannot. Lieut MARTIN has seen ten, fifteen, and as high as eighteen dollars Confederate money offered for one dollar of our issue. They sometimes rule as high as twenty to one. But JEFF. DAVIS does not pay so high a premium. His emmissaries freely offer the imprisoned officers five hundred dollars Confederate money, cash down, for a draft on New-York, Boston, or other Northern city, for one hundred dollars in greenbacks. Considering the risk of collection, and running the proceeds into the Confederacy, this is very liberal, and many of the officers are but too willing to indirectly play into the rebels' hands in this way. Their necessities will measureably excuse them from serious blame.

Lieut. MARTIN thus negotiated a left-handed loan with the Confederacy, and with the money so gained he determined on a bold stroke for deliverance. Having by his previous attempts gained the reputation of being an "incorrigible Yankee," who must never be lost sight of night or day, he felt it would be vain to try any of the usual methods of escape. He, therefore, resolved to "purchase" his freedom. On the 26th September he heard word given out that on the next morning one hundred and ninety prisoners were to be sent to Macon, to be exchanged. He immediately sent a note to one of the "functionaries" of the prison, whom he judged to be "open for business," and requested a private interview. A guard was sent to conduct the Lieutenant to the room of the keeper. The Lieutenant boldly opened his mind, and offered $500, Confederate currency, to have his absence winked at until the prisoners to be exchanged should have time to reach Macon, when the keeper might call "time," and give any alarm he chose. He offered for another officer, Lieut. RILEY, One Hundred and Seventieth New-York Volunteers, another $500 on the same conditions. The keeper wisely concluded that $1,000 would pay him well for twenty-four hours' forgetfulness of his duty, and at once consented.

The money was paid, and the next morning, when the to-be-exchanged prisoners were called out to take the cars, MARTIN and RILEY slipped off among them, and were soon on the way to Macon. The fugitives kept as close to the rebel Captain of the squad as they could without exciting suspicion, so as to hear whatever orders he gave or received on the passage. On their arrival near Macon, they overheard the officer remark that he had received orders to go on fifty miles further, to Griffin, Ga., where the prisoners would be taken charge of by a troop of rebel cavalry, and march them to Rough-and-Ready, where they were to be finally exchanged. As by continuing in the cars to Griffin, they could save fifty miles of hard travel, they concluded to run the risk of detection, and continue on. During the journey, the roll was called at different stopping places, but the fugitives always contrived to get so mixed up with the crowd as to be taken for "real original Jacobses" of the excursion. Just before the train reached Griffin, the two Lieutenants slipped off the cars unobserved, and put for the woods. After a frugal meal from the five "hard tack" which they had brought from Charleston, they took their bearings by the aid of a small pocket map, and following the lead of the sun by day and the north star by night, they made their way toward the Union lines.

From information picked up from guards and others while on the cars, they knew very nearly how far and in what direction the rebel pickets extended, and consequently had to make long detours from the straight line to our camps. By keeping in the woods and accosting none but negroes, they progressed safely until within one day's travel of Atlanta, when they heard the dreadful baying of the hounds which had been put on their track. These hounds, who had got the scent from their start from near Griffin, kept on their trail for eight hours, when the fugitives luckily reached a wide, rapid stream, which they entered and waded some 300 yards up, and then getting on the opposite shore, continued their course in safety, the hounds being at fault on arriving at the water. Near evening of the third day they were overtaken by three mounted artillerymen, having two led horses with them. At first they supposed it was all up with them, and that the horsemen were rebel cavalry sent in pursuit of them. But when they drew near their Union uniforms proved them to be members of LINCOLN's host. The meeting was a joyous one to the fugitives and very pleasing to the artillerymen, who gave their led horses to the two Lieutenants and then conducted them to the camp. Thus after two vain attempts to escape, the third trial proved successful.

Something remains to be said in regard to the rebels' hopes for the future. Lieut. MARTIN states that without exception the rebels, with whom he had any converse, were fully convinced that if LINCOLN was reelected the Confederacy would surely "go up." This opinion was openly given by officers to their soldiers, and as freely expressed in their papers. The only hope left the most sanguine of the rebels is, that LINCOLN will be defeated and a "peace" man elected. It is but fair to say that before his captivity Lieut. MARTIN was a McClellan man of the strictest sort. He had served under "Little Mac" and had a soldier's love and regard for him, but he now says that he can never vote for a President who is sustained by a Chicago platform, and whose election is hoped for, prayed for and looked for by the entire rebel community.

There is more pith and marrow in this brief argument than will be found in all the windy declamations of interested demagogues that may be made between now and election day.

J. F. C.

Reports from Rome.

Correspondence of the Chattanooga Gazette.

ROME, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1864.

It would be undertaking too much at present to hazard an assertion as to the nature of the next army movement on either side. Both armies are just now at a stand-still. HOOD, contrary to expectations, is not now retreating back to his starting point. His advance has reached Blue Mountain, and from that point there is railway communication to all points in the Confederacy. It is confidently asserted by recently-captured rebel prisoners that he will make a stand at that point sufficiently long to acquire fresh supplies, then start for the Tennessee River, cross over into Middle Tennessee, and by a rapid movement essay to destroy all railway communication leading to Nashville. An army the size of HOOD's must be expected to do something by feints, manœuvers, and sallies on exposed and improperly protected points; but it is hardly possible that HOOD can now accomplish anything very serious, with SHERMAN's well-disciplined army on the alert, and ready to counteract and checkmate his every move.

Blue Mountain, the point where the rebel army is now located, is the terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, and is about 45 miles southward from Rome. The locality is favorable for making a temporary stand, which HOOD is trying to take advantage of. It can be guessed where SHERMAN's army is, when it is stated that skirmishing occurs every day. On Saturday, a heavy skirmish took place on our extreme right, when GARRARD's Cavalry captured three pieces of artillery and a small wagon train. Our loss in men was small. The wounded, some 30 in number, arrived here last night.

Rome, is, at present, the base of supplies for SHERMAN's army.

From Chattanooga.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, Oct. 20.

Communication is again opened by railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta. The road was completed at 9 o'clock on Thursday night. All day yesterday the movement of trains was lively, indeed. Col. WRIGHT and his subordinates deserve credit for the expedition with which the gap of twenty-five miles has been repaired.

Night before last, about three miles the other side of Adairsville, an empty train was precipitated down an embankment by a party of guerrillas having torn up the track. At the instant of the catastrophe the cowardly scoundrels fired into the passengers. The guard immediately drove the "beasts" away. One man was killed and eight wounded. The story being circulated here yesterday that Col. WRIGHT was aboard the train, and killed or wounded, is untrue. The report that paymasters were captured is equally untrue. Neither persons nor property were captured.

Gen. GRANGER yesterday telegraphed that HOOD's entire army was in front of Decatur, Ala., and that although he had not yet accomplished any material injury, all indications are that he contemplates attacking and capturing the place, if possible. The report that Decatur has been evacuated is not true. It has not been, nor will it be, without a lively time.

SPEECH BY GEN. BURNSIDE.

Among the speakers at the great Union mass meeting at Providence, R. I., last Saturday, was Gen. BURNSIDE. His appearance on the platform was the signal for long continued cheering. Quiet being restored, he spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The present political campaign is the most important that has been contested, since the formation of our Government, and I deem it the duty of every good citizen to take such a stand as will, in his opinion, afford to the Government, in this hour of need, his most efficient support. It is most unfortunate that any political differences should exist at this time, but they do exist, and we must not close our eyes to the fact that it becomes more than ever a duty to seek the right way, and to avoid the influences which tend to lead us from the path of duty and loyalty to the Government which should characterize the action of all who love their country. That path of duty seems to me very plainly marked out before us, and yet there are thousands of good citizens who do not see it as we do. In fact the standard bearer of the opposition which, if it were more formidable, would be the most dangerous that ever threatened the government, is one, for whom many of us have felt, and now feel, a high regard, but no sense of regard or friendship should for a moment influence our actions during this crisis. The questions before us are distinct. Shall we support the nominee of the late Chicago Convention, with its platform, or shall we support the Union ticket nominated at Baltimore? We here assembled have resolved to support the latter ticket. First, because we believe the President honest and loyal; that he has sailed the ship of state during the fearful storm which has raged and is still raging, with as much skill as could have been brought to bear by any other man, of whose powers we are capable of judging with the light now before us. Secondly, because we believe that he will never consent to any armistice or treaty with rebels in arms which may, by any possibility, terminate in the division of our government, but will persistently follow the line of his duty until its authority is recognized by all people; and that he will strive to eradicate from our social and political systems any characteristics which may threaten to engender dispositions to rebellion and treason in the future.

We believe, also, the candidate for Vice-President on that ticket to be a man of the same stamp as the President. His whole course in political life has been marked by a firm, devoted patriotism, and an honesty of purpose which must command the respect of all loyal citizens. The very incidents in the lives of these two gentlemen that are held in ridicule by a portion of the opposition are subjects of admiration to all lovers of institutions that will allow men who commenced life in an humble sphere to aspire to and gain the loftiest positions in the gift of a free people. And long after this rebellion shall have been suppressed, and the names of its leaders and prominent sympathizers remembered only in contempt and pity, the names of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON will stand out in the pages of history in brilliant letters of loyalty, love of freedom and devotion to free institutions. The great and glorious Emancipation Proclamation will be held up to the entire civilized world as one of the wisest, noblest and boldest edicts that ever emanated from the pen of ruler or statesman. The same proclamation had been issued at an earlier day by one of our uncompromising anti-slavery leaders without giving those in arms against the Government who held property in slaves, a fair notice and before it had become apparent to any considerable portion of our people that the right of protection to that class of property had been forfeited by the treason of its holders, or it might never have been issued by one of our opposition leaders, who could not see what harm was resulting to the Union cause from the use of slaves by the enemies of the Government. But the President gave ample warning and delayed action much longer than was thought wise by many of our patriotic citizens, only taking the step when it was clear to him that he owed it as a duty to the soldiers and sailors in the service, and to their friends at home, to give them an additional aid in their noble work by turning to their account a force which had been used against them, either directly, by building fortifications and performing other military labor, or indirectly, by raising food and doing other work which enabled their masters to leave their homes and take up arms against their Government.

The emancipation proclamation was issued as a war measure, and I will not ask you, my friends, to go as far as I do in support of that measure, until you are convinced of its entire wisdom, justice and practicability. But no harm can result from telling you how fully and freely I support it. [illegible] never to willingly do an act that will [illegible] any man, woman or child, who [illegible] by that proclamation, nor to fail to do [illegible] citizen or a soldier, in the [illegible] to ensure freedom to all who are held [illegible] by the proclamation. [illegible] resolution I conceive to [illegible] which would induce me to [illegible] into an arrangement to [illegible] New-York or Boston harbors, for the purpose of [illegible] in slaves between the [illegible] and the island of Cuba; for if by any act I am a party to any armistice, compromise, or treaty that reënslave men made free by the war measure, the responsibility of enslaving human beings rests upon me. Let me say one thing more of the President. I once held command of the largest army of the Union and have, before and since, commanded smaller armies, thereby being often thrown in direct communication with him at most important periods; and I am free to say, that I have never met a man who gives to every subject of public importance, brought before him, more disinterested attention, and looks at it in all its phases with a greater desire to do right, than Mr. LINCOLN. Neither he nor the Secretary of War, have ever withheld from me any support or encouragement that it has been in their power to give. It was not always possible or expedient for them to do just what was desired by me, and I am the last person to claim that it would have been wise for them, always, to have followed my advice. I am therefore free to [illegible] my support to the present representatives of the government, and I trust you all feel the same way.

We need not discuss the effect that their action has had upon you or me or any other person. No one of us is, individually, worth the value of a grain of sand in a great contest like the present. Let us be satisfied with a line of policy that has placed around Richmond the gallant armies of the Potomac and of the James, with BUTLER and MEADE at their heads, that placed SHERIDAN at the head of our troops in the Shenandoah, that has made SHERMAN commander of of the irresistible veterans of the West, and has placed the distinguished military chieftain, Gen. GRANT, in supreme command of all.

A great majority of the complaints made against the Government are trivial, and we should not allow ourselves to be effected by them. It is not strange that good reasons for complaint exist, when we consider the enormous responsibility which rests upon those in authority, and the amount of labors which they have to perform. It is surprising that they have not made more mistakes. Everything possible has been seized upon by the opposition to shake the confidence of the people, and whilst we feel that a considerable portion of that opposition is composed of men as loyal as we are, we should not forget that it embraces most of the bad elements of political society—such as office-seekers now out, men who do not desire to support the Government by paying their lawful taxes, men who are weak-kneed and timid, who feel that we have not the ability to conquer the rebellion, and, finally, it embraces all the disloyal element of the northern section. The existence of this latter class has rendered it necessary for the Government to make some arrests which are characterized by the Opposition as arbitrary. Has any one of you here present ever known of an arrest of that nature being visited upon any one who is not really disloyal? My experience, which has been quite extended during this war, does not embrace a single case. Then, if none but disloyal people have been arrested, why should we complain?

Let us therefore cast aside all our personal complaints, real or fancied, and yield to the authorities and our gallant officers and their armies, our loyal support and encouragement, sympathizing with them in their reverses, rejoicing at their victories and praying that God may direct them in the right way, finally crowning their loyal efforts and ours, with such a success as will demonstrate to the whole world that a Republican form of government, with free labor and free schools, is the most conducive to the prosperity and happiness of the human race. It is unnecessary to discuss our ability as a people to obtain this success. There is certainly no gentleman or lady within the sound of my voice who can, after considering our vast resources in men and material, doubt the result, if we are only true to ourselves and to our country. With the exception of the emblems of mourning in our community, and the appearance, now and then, of wounded soldiers in our streets, we see no indication of the effects of the war in our section. And it would seem that our resources have scarcely been affected by the previous drafts. The magnificent scene before me is indicative of the enormous strength of our country, demonstrating the fact that if we fail to conquer the rebellion, it will be our own fault, and a heavy retribution will fall upon us for failing to use the facilities which God has given us for the maintenance of free government.

It is not necessary for me to allude at length to the Chicago platform. It will be discussed by others, now with you. It is enough to know that it declares the war a failure; makes charges against the Government which I believe to be incorrect, and, with the exception of an empty expression of sympathy, has no word of encouragement for our armies in the field; and finally, that it is favorable to an armistice. My friends, the officers and soldiers in the field are not favorable to an armistice. They believe that such terrible blows have been dealt to the foe that he begins to stagger and, although he may be able to come to time for a few more rounds, and may now and then plant a stinging blow, yet our army does not care to give him a breathing spell, but rather to continue the fight in the belief that he will soon cry enough and throw up the sponge, and when that time arrives we will witness one of the grandest displays of generosity and magnanimity that the world has ever known. Men now arrayed against each other in hostility will be friends, and thousands of hearts in this vast assemblage, which are now so set against the enemies of the government that forgiveness seems almost impossible, will turn with kindness toward all who lay down their arms and recognize the authorities of the government.

Awful State of Affairs in the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1864.

A week ago last Monday, I left Richmond, Va., and the terrible Confederacy.

If your readers could picture to themselves the bloody scenes of the French Revolution, aggravated by the horrors of actual starvation, and then change the scene to an arcadian life, the contrast would be no more than just between the country from which I have just now escaped and this blessed free land.

The South is already virtually and effectively subdued, and nothing remains but to elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN to give them the *coup de grace*, and to make them acknowledge the fact. Take the word of your humble servant for it, that their last and only hope will be shattered by the defeat of MCCLELLAN.

I must confess that I was greatly surprised, on my return to the North, to find that the great mass of the people have no idea of the actual state of affairs, and the pressing extremities to which the rebels are reduced. Richmond is on the eve of capitulating, and many of the archives of the War and Treasury Departments, as well as the machinery of the Tredegar Works, and of the Ordnance Bureau, are secretly and quietly removed toward Danville. The week that I left, not less than six trains with machinery passed South every day; and it is no secret amongst certain circles that the dissolution of the Confederacy is at hand.

I have strong reasons to believe that frauds, somewhat similar to those practiced by the leaders South during the first stages of secession, will be attempted at the coming election. Let the people be watchful. There are no less than 40,000 Southerners now in Pennsylvania and New-York, who, rebels at heart, are refugees only from cowardice and fear of conscription. I have met hundreds within the last week, and they talk confidently. There is but little doubt but that the party of FLOYD and COBB, the unterrified or rather the undignified Democracy, will sustain these traitors. But I cannot help but feel confident that the cabals and blood-stained intrigues of faithless politicians, *acting under direct orders from Richmond*, will be most signally defeated and put forever to rest.

No true man in the North, of whatever party, can hesitate to choose between the party of success and the party of submission. Who is it that would, by his vote, deliver the noble and brave GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, and our FARRAGUT into the hands of those bloody traitors, who are the head and front of that detestable Northern conspiracy?

Yours, etc., HENRY REINISH.

Col. Jacquess' Visit to Richmond.

While in Boston Col. Jacquess told the following incidents of his visit to Richmond:

"Col. J. frankly told DAVIS that we of the North had to learn what, with few exceptions, never was believed, viz: that secession talk on the floor of Congress ever meant anything more than to frighten politicians; and the South had to learn, too, that one Southern man couldn't whip four Northern men. This seemed to please him, and the Colonel continued, that though he didn't believe [illegible] important that the jealous outside world should learn that the American nation [illegible] DAVIS smiled again, and said, [illegible] done our own fighting, [illegible] Europe." Col. JACQUESS remarked [illegible] kindly feeling [illegible] the people of the South [illegible] their arms [illegible] be freely [illegible] South. [illegible] DAVIS [illegible] independence [illegible] DAVIS [illegible] of most imperturbable good nature during the entire interview—while the little spitfire on his side was perpetually writhing under excitement, and while DAVIS manifested the utmost coolness and frankness, even to gentleness, BENJAMIN evidently longed to give vent to some cutting sarcasm; and when slavery was alluded to, quickly and bitterly retorted, "If the throat of every slave in the South was cut to-day it would make no difference with our cause."

On closing his interview, DAVIS shook him cordially with both hands, thanking him for the trouble he had been at, &c."

Voting and Praying.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through your columns, to suggest to all the Union women of our land, while their fathers, brothers, husbands or sons are voting at the polls on the 8th of November, they are praying for the salvation of our country.

A LOYAL WOMAN.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Peace—The Modes—Horseflesh—M. Renan and His Imitators—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1864.

This week the barometer points to peace. The big States talk of disarming, mutual promises of good behavior are flying from monarch to monarch, and now is the time to spring NAPOLEON's pet congress scheme upon Europe again. This congress is in fact again talked of, but M. THIERS got off a word the other day which is enough to kill the scheme of itself. The illustrious author of the *Consulate and the Empire* exclaimed to one of his friends: "I have heard of consultations of doctors, but I never heard of a consultation of sick men!" *Charivari* has been ordered to cease its caricatures against Prussia, Austria and Russia, and CHAM is reduced to exercising his caustic pencil on that fortunately never-ending subject of local habits, and especially of local modes.

The modes! It would be difficult to conjecture what new surprise is to come next. The girls have taken to wearing the little round traveling hats of gentlemen, with the addition of a saucy pigeon-wing stuck in the band, and which, like an index, always points up, in a hopeless attempt to turn away the attention of the passers-by; then they wear in their ears the long Carthagenian pendants, which are so long that soon we may expect to see ladies flanked in the street, like the false Salammbo at the Tuileries, with two pendant-bearers, which pendants, moreover, happily serve as a neutralizer to the immense beaver tails the girls continue to carry on their backs. Then the masculine coats with long tails, which get longer every day, and which the milliners call (one hardly knows why) codfish tails; then the Polonaise boots, with heels so high that the whole race of womankind appears to have undergone a sudden getting up in the world; and the wide girth, and the enormous epigastric buckle, as big as a Carthagenian soldier's buckler—decidedly we are going back to the period of the Punic wars; and the "stick," with an Adam's apple on the end of it, as if there were not enough seductions without that. Add to this a pair of golden binocles and a close-reefed skirt, the whole in tame colors and with a most serious air, and you have a picture of the charming Frenchwoman of to-day.

Speaking of fashions, the fashion of eating horseflesh is stealing upon us rapidly and surely, and the partisans of the new faith hope soon to be able to induce the municipality to follow in the footsteps of the municipalities of Brussels, Vienna, Lille and other cities, and authorize the sale of horse meat. Lately, a hippophageus or horse-eating banquet was held at Lyons, to which the guests were invited by the following circular: "The use of horse-flesh is an immense benefit to public health and to commerce. In adopting it in France, we will be introducing into commerce *eighty millions* of pounds of meat annually, as good as beef, healthier than pork, and three times cheaper than any other meat. But is horse meat agreeable to the taste? The hippophages—those who habitually eat it—say yes, while the public say no, because they do not know what it is, and do not wish to know. The members of the congress, (it appears that this horse-eating banquet was called a congress,) doctors and 'gourmands by profession,' as BRILLAT SAVARIN once said, are specially invited to lend us the testimony of their experienced tastes, to combat this prejudice, in taking part in the grand hippophagic demonstration which the Lyons committee are preparing for them." At this banquet, at which was served up a young horse of five years old, it was decided that horse soup was better than beef soup, that corned beef was better than corned horse, but that roast horse was better than roast beef. Hereafter, we may expect to see all the horses killed in European battles eaten by their riders.

M. RENAN, author of the late famous *Life of Jesus*, is about to start to Asia, to study on the ground the noted events in the life of St. Paul. The new book of M. RENAN is to be devoted to a history of the preachings of the Apostles, and will form a sequel to the *Life of Jesus*, or the second in the series of the history of the men and events of the New Testament. M. RENAN's first book has brought to the surface the whole world of unbelievers, of that world which had neither the courage to parade their opinions before the public, nor the talent to clothe them in the simple, and classic, and respectable language of M. RENAN, and who now feel the courage to attack the character and attributes of Jesus, without shame and without fear. Thus a *brochure* has been published at Geneva, entitled *Jésus réduit à sa juste valeur*, ("Jesus reduced to his just value,") and another one at Brussels, entitled, *Dieu rémis à sa place*, ("God put back in his place!") After that the unbelievers have nothing more to do than to put RENAN's *Life of Jesus* on the stage, with the love of Mary and the priest of Midiar for underplot, and the crucifixion for apotheosis! They are none too good to do it, if the authorities would permit it; and to M. RENAN is due this sudden awakening, and this effrontery of the contemners of Jesus.

The curious *History of the French Revolution*, by THOMAS CARLYLE, has at last found two Frenchmen bold enough to undertake its translation into French. Their names are Messrs. ODYSSE BARROT and ELIAS REGNAULT, two well-known Paris journalists. M. GERMAIN BAILLIERE is the publisher. THOMAS CARLYLE is only known in France by name, none of his works thus far having been translated. The French have been held aloof, we are permitted to believe, by the appellation of "the untranslatable," which has been always applied to CARLYLE in England, and which naturally frightened off the translators. Some of the translations of SHAKESPEARE are a miserable farce, and convert his tragedies into comedies, and his comedies into burlesques. We shall be curious to see what sort of a "fist" these two bold young men will make of CARLYLE.

The Grand Opera and all that pertains to it is in a state of commotion bordering on brain fever. The famous opera of MEYERBEER, the *Africaine*, the mythical work which the press and the public have been talking about for the last fifteen years, and which has never been seen by other eyes than the author's, is at last in repetition. And what joy for the chosen few who are appointed to sing in it, what a revolt among those who are slighted! M. NAUDIN and M'lle MARIE SAX fill the first *rôles*, and M. and Mad. GUEYMARD, who had a hope to inherit these *rôles* are furious; worse than that, they have both been suddenly taken with bad colds, and have stopped the new piece of M. MERMET, *Roland à Roncevaux*, the last success at the Grand Opera. Another difficulty has arisen; the principal characters in the new piece are Africans; will they paint their faces or not? The gentlemen in the play say yes; the ladies say no—of course.

ADELINA PATTI is singing with her usual success at the Italian Opera. FRASCHINI is the tenor of the season.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Union of the British American Provinces—Manifesto of the London Times—The Reason Why—Confederate Threats—Dread of Peace—Mr. Gladstone in Lancashire—Free Trade and Direct Taxation—The Peace Address Repudiated—English Authors and Players.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1864.

The first leader in this morning's London *Times* is devoted to Canada, and the project for uniting all the British Colonies in America under a single government. Not a Federal union of Sovereign independent States—not after the American pattern where it has been held that all powers not granted by the Central Government were retained by the States, but a compact transatlantic Empire, able to take care of itself. England, the *Times* assures us, has no jealousy of such an union. It says: "We have freely, and we hope forever, given up the idea of retaining our discontented Colonies by the sword. The power we desire to exercise is entirely a moral one, and, strong or weak, the dependency that wishes to quit us has only solemnly to make up its mind to that effect."

There is the doctrine, which, had it been held eighty-five years ago, would have saved our grandfathers a world of trouble. But every generation gets wiser than the last. The union of the British Provinces is to be promoted, that they may be strong, and they can be independent whenever they solemnly resolve to be so.

But what has led to these declarations. The *Times*, as an unofficial organ of the Government, and the great mouthpiece of British opinion, has not volunteered all this liberalism without a reason. It is this. The Confederates have threatened to join with the Federals, first to take Canada, second to drive France from Mexico, and thirdly to adopt an export duty of ten per cent. on cotton, to pay their own war debt, and in favor of American manufactures against the world, which alone would be worse in its effects than any war could be. It would transfer the capital, the machinery and the labor of Lancashire to America, and transfer to her no less a large share of the commerce of the world.

There is nothing England so much fears at this moment as peace, based upon such a compact, between North and South. Hence the movement for the Provincial Union which, it is hoped, will give strength to the British possessions. They have a population of four millions, and united under a strong Government, should be able to do something in the way of defensive warfare. The threat or the suggestion that peace may be made upon such a basis comes from Richmond, from Confederate emissaries in Canada, and from the Confederate agents here. No doubt it is made to influence the French and English Governments in favor of recognition. The bribe offered for recognition and aid is free trade. Help us to secure our independence, and we will give you plenty of cotton, and take all the goods you can send us. Refuse us the moral and material assistance we require, and we will make a bargain with our enemy very much to your disadvantage. We are fighting against the Union, while the North is trying to impose upon us; but we are not averse to a Union which will give to both sections all the advantages of union, and still leave both independent. It is a difficult case. Between two stools a man may fall to the ground. A donkey would starve between two cocks of hay if he were so much of a donkey as not to be able to make a choice between them.

The election contest, if their is a contest when everything seems on one side, has extended to London. I was in a shop at Clearing Cross a day or two ago, where every visitor was asked to put down his name for LINCOLN or McCLELLAN. There was one voting sheet for Americans and one for Englishman. The LINCOLN majority on each was about three to one. Had the *ci-devant* Little Napoleon placed himself squarely on the peace platform, it might have been different.

Mr. GLADSTONE is stumping Lancashire. His speeches are all rosy-hued. England is at the heigth of prosperity, power and happiness. True, twenty or thirty thousand have been added within a few weeks to the pauper lists in that district, and thirty thousand colliers are on a strike in Staffordshire, with forces of military and police to watch them, but these are trifles. Mr. GLADSTONE sees nothing but increasing wealth. He is the happiest of Chancellors of the Exchequer. The people whom he addresses, however, would like to go a little further. They wish to carry out the free-trade principle to the removal of all duties, and resort for revenue entirely to direct taxation, and they wish also to extend the franchise. The extension of the franchise would bring about the other condition. If the poor were fully represented in Parliament they might require the rich to pay all the taxes. The effect of this would be to drive the rich and their capital out of the country, perhaps. But they could not take the country with them, nor its chief riches, the soil and the mines. On the whole, labor would pay as it does everywhere. However a tax is laid, it comes upon labor at last, and the income tax is no exception But our political economist do not see it.

Confederate stocks have been down to fifty, but with the last news are getting up a little. The holders are something to Gen. PRICE and something to the Camanches. If the Indians can take care of Kansas and Minnesota while PRICE invades Missouri, there ought to be stirring times in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

The New-Zealand war has ended with the submission of the natives, who are fined heavily in lands for their breaches of the peace. There are signs of an outbreak in India. Earl RUSSELL has written to the Greeks that if they do not behave themselves, England, France and Russia will make them. The French are having more trouble in Algeria. Mr. DU CHAILLU has been heard from. He has sent here two cargoes of India Rubber and other merchandise, a horde of dead gorillas to the British museum, and one live one, which he hopes may arrive in safety. He is off for the interior.

Our authors are reaping great harvests. Mr. WILKIE COLLINS is about commencing a new story in Cornhill, for which he is to have altogether about £10,000, say $100,000 in greenbacks, more or less, according to the fluctuations in Wall-street. Now, as Mr. COLLINS can write at least one such book every year, he may be considered as having a respectable income. Mr. DICKENS commands more money. He publishes for himself, but the best house in London would be very glad to pay him not ten but twenty thousand pounds a year, or for the copyright of a single book. As for Mr. TROLLOPE, he can write three at a time with perfect ease, and attend also to his official duties at the Post-office. Miss BRADDON is also very prolific, and is writing herself and her publishers into rapid fortunes. Nothing is so successful as success. An author may walk all over London vainly trying to get fifty pounds for a manuscript book. Let him make a hit with one and he will have all the publishers coming to him with offers of thousands.

The season for music and the drama is opening. The stars are in the provinces, as usual, but they will be back, some before, some after the Christmas holidays. I believe the chief excitements at this moment are Miss MENKEN bound to her fury steed as *Mazeppa*, and the Brothers DAVENPORT bound to their chairs, it is hard to say in what character. There is, however, this resemblance, they have their coats taken off, and the lady has taken off her petticoats.

MONADNOCK.

FROM CHICAGO.

Political—Enthusiastic Union Meetings—Price in Missouri—Agricultural Items—Flourishing Condition of the Crops—Completion of the Draft in Chicago—Uneasiness in Camp Douglass.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 29.

This has been a "Carnival" week among the Republicans of Chicago. On Thursday evening there was one of the greatest displays ever witnessed here in a political campaign. Three immense meetings were in progress at the same time. Speaker COLFAX was at Metropolitan Hall, which was literally packed. He spoke about two hours, and gave us one of the most effective addresses ever listened to by a Chicago audience. He was followed by others, and what with the excellent music, a full audience was retained till sharp on to midnight. At Bryan Hall, Judge TRUMBULL, of your State, was the principal speaker. He, too was greeted with an audience only limited by the capacity of the hall. His was an able speech—strong, argumentative and convincing. At Turner Hall, in the Ninth Division, the Germans were out in their strength to listen to the eloquence of CARL SCHURZ, of Wisconsin, and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed everywhere. It was intended to have a grand parade of the Wide-Awakes, torchlight processions, &c. But it drizzled all the afternoon, and put a damper upon this part of the performance.

The revelations in relation to the New-York army election frauds have disgusted the honorable men in the Democratic party; though, unfortunately, there have been but a few of this sort left for a long while.

We are to have a grand rally from city and county here next week. Secretary CHASE, among other distinguished speakers, is expected.

PRICE IN MISSOURI.

A young man by the name of SANDFORD, a printer, who has been residing in Boonville, Mo., for the past two years, arrived here yesterday. He gives some interesting particulars of PRICE's invasion. He confirms the story which we have always heard, that PRICE is immensely popular with the people of Missouri, so much so, that the pretended Unionism of thousands who profess to be loyal, gives way before it. On his arrival at Boonville, the people, far and near, rushed in, bringing with them all kinds of provisions, which they freely gave to PRICE and his army. Men who had been relied on as Unionists, were not a whit behind the avowed traitors in giving aid and comfort to the invader. And these not a few, but hundreds of them. The fact is, the Unionism of Missouri, out of St. Louis County, is not very reliable, and a large portion of it is compulsory, only put on through fear and not affection.

Our informant says, also, that PRICE is wholly opposed to the outrages of the guerrillas, and does what lies in his power to prevent. When BILL ANDERSON was at Glasgow, cutting and slashing and pillaging PRICE sent orders for him to join him. ANDERSON sent back word that he was fighting on his own book, and would see him —— first. PRICE dispatched, thereupon, a heavy cavalry force, with orders to bring ANDERSON and his gang to headquarters. PRICE's army has been doubled in numbers since he entered Missouri, and he has secured an immense amount of plunder. Loyal people are indignant at the manner in which the affairs have been managed by the Commander of the department. It has been one of the greatest pieces of inefficiency which the war has furnished. The general inquiry is, how long is the President going to stick to such do-nothings as ROSECRANS and STEELE. The latter, with a large force, remains cooped up at Little Rock, while the rebels are roaming at pleasure all around the State. PRICE comes and goes at leisure, with no one to molest or make him afraid. Had it not been for the men of Kansas, he would have got out of Missouri with little molestation. One good, however, will result from the invasion. It is probable that he has carried off from 10,000 to 15,000 recruits, who had they remained in Missouri, would have voted for McCLELLAN. It seems that we are bound to have to fight the "Democracy" in some shape, either with bullets or ballots, and some of them, doubtless, with both, for many who belong to the rebel army will be allowed to go to their homes in Kentucky and Missouri and give Little Mac a lift, and then return to their fighting again. Later accounts, however, give assurance that PRICE has been thoroughly beaten. But no especial thanks to the strategy of the men at the head. It was the militia of "bleeding Kansas" and PLEASONTON's troopers who did the job for him. Now if STEELE will only throw himself across the track of the retreating foe and finish him, I will unsay half of what I have uttered against him. But it is the general opinion among the boys in blue and the rest of mankind, that the sooner he is ordered to report to McCLELLAN, in New-Jersey, the better it will be for the Union cause in the Southwest.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

The sorghum crop is large in this State—much larger than in any previous year. The mills are now in operation in many quarters, working up the raw material. The syrup is selling at the mills, in a rough state, at $1 per gallon. The larger mills have refineries attached, and consequently turn out a better article. The quality of the product this season is much superior to that of last year, owing to the fact that the stalk had plenty of time to fully mature. It is estimated that this year's production will be worth over $3,000,000.

Potatoes are in large yield, and of excellent quality throughout all this region. I have heard of no rot, or other blight to effect the crop in the least. Prices here, however, are pretty well up; but for gold potatoes can be bought for 37½c@50c.

There is a general opinion abroad that the hog crop will be a short one this season. It is reported that many districts where hogs are usually fed in quite large numbers are nearly destitute this year. In other districts the "cholera" is taking off quite a considerable number. Yet, still, the receipt of nearly 35,000 last week indicates that there are yet hogs in the country. We look to Iowa for its usual liberal supply. More will be packed, however, on the Mississippi, and consequently fewer will reach the Chicago market.

As for corn there "is no end to it." I hear good reports of the cotton in the Southern part of the State. The product is fine, though last year's experiment discouraged many from planting, as the early frost rendered it nearly a failure.

In commercial matters there is nothing especially new or strange to relate. Everything is moving along quietly and smoothly.

MILITARY.

The draft has been completed in this city, and, I believe, throughout the State. Chicago has freed herself from the conscription by raising her quota by voluntary enlistments. Several of the sub-districts did not do this, however, until after the wheel had revolved; but those who were drawn were promptly discharged on the appearance of the volunteers. Large local bounties were paid.

Our Secesh neighbors at Camp Douglas are again getting uneasy. Early in the week, five escaped by the tunneling process, and have not been recovered. They were employed in the hospital, and having expressed a desire to take the "oath," were not so strickly watched. They took advantage of the leniency, and escaped by tunneling from under the building. The One Hundredth Pennsylvania, eight hundred strong, which has been doing guard duty at the camp, left on Friday afternoon for home, their term of service having expired. The rebels thought that this weakening of the guard gave them a good opportunity to escape. So on Friday night, a "forlorn hope," consisting of about thirty men, was sent forward to break down the fence with such weapons as they could improvise. Four succeeded in effecting their escape, but were recaptured about noon today. One was mortally wounded by the guard.

WESTERN CALIFORNIA.

Quicksilverdom—The Geyser Springs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEALDSBURGH, Sonora County, Cal., Oct. 4, 1864.

Let me drop you a line from this little known but most charming section of California. 'Tis a secluded spot this "burgh" of some 500 souls, but is surrounded with the beauty and the wealth of nature. The "beauty" must not include that of the fair sex, for, to my dismay, I find but few young ladies, so few that one would think the male sex would pine away because thereof. Healdsburgh is in a charming valley on the Russian River, and one of the most productive in the State. At the foot or outlet of the valley, about thirty miles hence, is a thriving village called Petaluma, located on a creek of that name, and having a population of 5,000. The business of this flourishing village consists principally of the shipment of produce from all the region above them to San Francisco, it having communication with that city (being at the head of San Pueblo Bay) by steamer thrice a week. Petaluma is the only shipping point and outlet of this rich valley, which is some twenty miles wide and seventy in length. It abounds in living springs and running waters, and is covered with groves of native oaks and other valuable timber, and the climate at all seasons of the year is unsurpassed. In the range of mountains east from this point is the coast range, over which I have but just traveled, and which is a wonder in its way, as well as an inexhaustible source of wealth, though yet its value is comparatively unknown. I refer to the quicksilver mines, which are known as the "Sonoma Mines," and which, I understand, are being worked by New-York capitalists, and will undoubtedly be productive of millions. Quicksilver mines are the most valuable in the world, as the history of the old Almaden mine in Spain, and the new Almaden in this State, attest; next to these is the one twelve miles east of here, to which I have made reference, and which I visited, deriving gratification and information. The mine is situated on the summit of one of the highest mountains in the State, and has already been so successfully developed as to have warranted the erection of furnaces, shops, retorts, &c. There are two tunnels excavated (one 330 feet) into the mountain, with shafts, &c. The ore has been taken out in large quantities, mostly rich with *native* quicksilver, and the supply would seem inexhaustible. As the shaft descends, the red sulphate of mercury or cinnabar is found in profusion. This mine is but twenty miles west of north (in the same range) from the celebrated Almaden mine, and no doubt is expressed but that it will prove equally as rich and profitable.

Some five miles hence are the famous Geyser Springs—the California Saratoga. There are a great number of springs, all of hot water, which burst forth boiling and steaming, some of them throwing up a column of water thirty or forty feet. They are all included in a space of ten acres, and the racket they make, puffing and whizzing, is stupendous. One is termed the "Devil's Grist Mill," emitting a noise like the running of a set of mill stones. In getting to the springs, I passed through a cañon—Sulphur Creek flowing through it. This is one of the deepest and wildest spots in California, being flanked on either side by the loftiest mountains. Nothing can exceed the magnificence of the scenery. Beyond quicksilver, there are no other metals in this section, but the valley, for agricultural productions, cannot be equaled in the world. It is well settled by an active, intelligent population, and little as it is known abroad, is one of the favorite sections of the State.

TOURIST.

THE INTERCOLONIAL UNION.

Monarchical Institutions to be the Basis of the New Scheme—The Name of the New Country to be Decided by Queen Victoria—Dinners, Balls, &c.

MONTREAL, Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

Disappointment has befallen those who expected that the seal of secrecy which has hitherto been imposed upon the mouths of the delegates from the several provinces to the Quebec Conference would be broken at the Montreal banquet in their honor. With the exception of a few vague generalities, nothing has escaped the lips of those reticent statesmen; not a phrase has been uttered to inform an anxious public of the nature of the deliberations which are supposed to have decided their political fate. The excuse assigned for this silence is, that British practice requires political projects to be submitted to the governing powers before being laid before the governed people, so that the minutes of the conference must first be transmitted to the Governors of the Colonies and to the Colonial office in England, and only afterwards made known to those whom they most concern! The speeches of the delegates were, however, not without great interest; for under the genial influence of a good dinner and good wines, we are allowed to perceive at least the spirit with which the question of a union of the British Provinces has been discussed in the late Intercolonial Council.

The most noticeable speech was that of Hon. Mr. CARTIER, the real leader of the Lower Canadian portion of the ministry. He laid down some remarkable propositions. First of all, he made a bold declaration that Canada could not long remain in her present position—shut out, for half the year, by the natural barriers of Winter, from access to the ocean save across the United States—but that unless she was so united to the maritime provinces as to have railroad communication with their always open harbors, she must inevitably fall into the arms of your Great Republic. He then proceeded to recount how, in 1774, Lower Canada had remained deaf to the appeal of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON himself, when asked to link her destinies with those of the other colonies of this continent, then adopting democratic institutions, and stated that her people were as adverse to purely democratic principles of government now as then. It is the duty of a faithful correspondent to inform you that the cheers which followed this declaration showed such to be the feeling, at least, of an influential portion of the people of Montreal. I have no doubt whatever that Mr. CARTIER spoke the truth when he said that unless Canada could command harbors of her own for the whole year, she must eventually add another to the bright constellation of stars that adorn the American flag. I may add that unless the Intercolonial Railway proves to be a readier means of intercourse than many people imagine, a species of commercial gravitation will yet influence her future political relations with you. Perhaps Mr. SEWARD was thinking of this when, speaking of these colonies, he said he wished them every prosperity, and added these memorable words, "Go on, gentlemen, you will one day make fine States for our Union." I have no doubt that the Imperial authorities, who certainly favor if they did not even suggest this scheme of intercolonial union, see the same truth, and that their perception of it, and their aversion ever to allow Canada to form a portion of the States, leads them to act silently but powerfully to form a new empire here, based on monarchical as distinguished from your democratic principles.

That this is the leading idea in the whole of the proceedings now occupying the public mind was made very clear by the singular unanimity with which every speaker, without a single exception, kept playing on this one phrase—"monarchical principles." And I cannot but think that several of them were very indiscreet in their way of putting the question forward. Col. HAVILAND, for example—a delegate from Prince Edward's Island—after expressing his belief that real freedom did not exist in a democracy, where the will of a tyrannical majority always ruled, said he was convinced that "the war for civil and religious freedom on this continent would have to be fought between Canada and the United States." So perhaps it may; but need Col. HAVILAND have given the subject so martial an aspect as he proceeded to do? Must the war be a bloody one, fought with cannon and cavalry, and lead to desolation of regions as fair as were once the Valley of the Shenandoah and the uplands of Georgia? May it not be a conflict harmless to life and property, waged in platforms and in the press, and lead to the improvement either of the American democratic system or the Canadian monarchical one? Then Mr. McGEE, in urging the propriety of arming a large militia for the colonies, need not have imitated the New-York *Herald*, which declares every few days that the instant the South is crushed the Northern army will be turned upon Canada. Mr. McGEE need not have asserted that, unless we raised a force of a few thousand men, (which would be as nothing in the face of one of your veteran armies,) you Yankees would be down upon us within a decade, like the Philistines upon one of the historical Jews of old. It would be far better not to alarm the community thus, but for your press and our public speakers to state the real sober truth, which is, that as long as Canada does her duty toward her neighbors, her neighbors will act fairly and honorably toward her. Was not the calmness of Mr. SEWARD a far preferable demeanor to the bluster of Col. HAVILAND or the declamation of Mr. McGEE?

Leaving these matters, however, to the politicians, on whom they may thrust themselves some day, before they are ready, let me give you a little news.

The name of the new Confederacy has been a matter of some difficulty in settlement. The Lower Province delegates offered the name "Arcadia," that having been the old French name for an undefined district somewhere on the St. Lawrence Gulf and Atlantic shore. Some of the Canadians here wished to include the whole under the name of Canada. Diverse people have spoken up for "Cabotia," "Nova Britannia," "Columbia," and other designations. How do you think the matter has been settled?

When the frogs wanted a king they applied to Jove. When the Canadians, in want of a fixed capital, could not agree upon the site to be selected, they referred the matter to the Queen, who, like Jove to the frogs, gave them a decision, which many heartily regret, selecting Ottawa. Well, unable to learn a lesson from fable or from very modern history, the conference has decided to leave the name to the choice of her Majesty. The delegates say this is the sincerest possible mark of loyalty. Perhaps it is; perhaps it may not be. It is assuredly rather flattering to ask any lady to stand god-mother to an infant nation, putting off its swaddling clothes with a population of nearly 4,000,000 souls. If the Sovereign would only follow the practice of god-parents generally, and make the god-child a *cadeau* worth having!

The delegates have not yet concluded their long round of festivities, although they have finished their deliberations. They danced at a public ball here on Friday night; they were feted at a *déjeuner* on Saturday, and danced at another ball at Mr. ROSE, the member's. They went to the Victoria Bridge on Sunday, and afterward, those who were not too punctilious about spiritual matters, attended a soirée at Mr. CARTIER's, who, a French Canadian and a Roman Catholic, thinks the better the day the better the deed. To-day they proceeded to Ottawa, to see their future capital, and the public buildings there—and enjoy a ball. They will then go to Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, dancing and dining at each place, and by the time they return to their respective homes, will, perhaps, find it harder to please their constituents than the hospitable Canadians.

Louisiana Moss.

This article of commerce requires more trouble and care than cotton. When ripe in the Fall it drops to the ground, and is gathered by negroes. After being water-rotted in the bayous (or creeks) for some months, it is then taken out and sun-dried, then taken to the warehouse, hackled, cleaned and selected, put in bales, and freighted to New-Orleans, the best selections taken, by contract, for the French market, at 15c. It is used in France by the furniture-dealers, mattress-makers and saddlers. It is there dyed, which gives it a glossy appearance similar to horse-hair, and mixed with it. The crop is short here, owing to the Government taking all the dry and cured for hospital purposes, and for want of labor. The contract here for France is a failure on the part of the contractors. It is used by the manufacturers North, by carriage-makers, saddlers, sofa and furniture dealers. It is not subject to delemation if put in dry places. It now takes the place of cotton in many ways, owing to the high price of the latter.

T. B. J.

A Letter to the Young Men of the Nation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Permit me to make one appeal to the young men of our nation in relation to the approaching election. It is more particularly to those who are about to cast their first Presidential vote that I would speak. Young men, have you ever thought of the times in which we live? If not, stop and think where you are. Our country is suffering from one of the most terrible civil wars ever known to the world. But it is not, as the Copperheads would have you think, a "nigger" war, an "Abolition" war, or "Mr. LINCOLN's" war. It is a war of principles. On one hand, it is carried on for the support of slavery and monarchy; on the other, for liberty and republicanism. Next Tuesday you are called upon to make your decision.

While our fathers, our brothers and our friends are hurling their bullets at armed traitors in front, let us all aid them, as we can, by raising our voices and casting our votes for LINCOLN and Liberty, thereby defeating the meanest class of rebels, the Copperheads of the North.

This is due to your country and yourselves, and I would urge upon you the duty of doing all in your power by aiding your brothers on the battle-field in the support of your Government. They are entitled to your support, and the highest praise, and the richest laurels for performing the double duty of using their bullets in front and their ballots, too, in favor of the Union, of Liberty and LINCOLN. Next Tuesday you have the opportunity of helping them by being at the polls early, giving your vote, and then doing all you can by urging others to vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Yours, truly, W. H. TWISS.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864.

The War Democracy.

JAMAICA, L. I., Friday, Nov. 4, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will make me your debtor by publishing the following in your ably conducted paper:

Humble and unimportant individual as I account myself, I feel impelled to give public expression, to the exceeding great joy with which the noble and patriotic sentiments uttered and declared by the representatives of pure and undefiled democracy, in convention assembled, on the 1st inst., in the City of New-York, has filled my heart to overflowing.

The great principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by that convention, and sustained by the eloquent, truthful and patriotic speeches made by delegates thereto, are such as I, though always, heretofore, the opponent of those delegates in politics, can heartily subscribe and indorse. They are the only principles, as I solemnly believe, upon which our Government can stand, and the "Union," its crowning glory, be restored and preserved.

I am now sixty-five years old, and though to the public little known, yet I have not been an idle observer of the men of all political parties who have been at all conspicuous in public life or of their doings and sayings, or of the rise and fall of parties for the last forty-five years, and I think I have a pretty correct understanding and appreciation of them all. I feel that the Democratic party, as a party, have much to answer for for the course it has taken for the last two years of the rebellion, and I rejoice exceedingly at the high and patriotic stand taken by the members of that convention in shaking off the dust of their feet upon the miserable tools and would-be leaders of that party, who, under the honored name of "Democracy" which they have forfeited, are plotting with rebels and traitors to dissever and destroy our glorious Union, and in coming out boldly and manfully on the side of their country in support of the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion and to maintain the Union at all hazards.

W. J. COGSWELL.

No Compromise with Rebels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I received the letter of which the inclosed is a copy, from a resident of your city at the commencement of the war. At that time I thought the ideas advanced extremely wild; but, as events develop themselves, I now see things as he saw them at the beginning.

Although the writer of the inclosed letter is not an aspirant for office or notoriety, I don't believe he would object to the publication of his letter to me, as the sentiments expressed are those that any man might be proud of, especially at a time of political discord like the present. Very respectfully,

E. BERRY.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, Oct. 30, 1864.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1861.

FRIEND B.:—Yours is received, asking me to send papers with news, &c., which I will send you by this mail.

I have but two questions to ask you; they are short and to the point, viz: Are you with the rebels, or are you with the Government? If you are with the rebels, take your musket and go; if with the Government, then come here and help us. The time is past for neutrality; either you are a rebel or not. Neutrality is out of the question—you must be with us or against us; and I tell you of a truth that every man and every dollar in the North will be used in vindication of the honor of the Government, and to put down the rebellion.

The South has forced the issue upon us, and they must abide the consequences; one side or the other must be overcome or killed. The North certainly is in the right, and must win. By their dastardly attack on Fort Sumter, with Maj. ANDERSON and his Spartan band of less than one hundred souls, by a force of ten thousand men, they have forced the war upon us and sounded the death-knell of their cherished institution, slavery—the cause and foundation of all our present difficulties.

I am not an Abolitionist, in the radical sense of the term; or a negro-worshipper, as you might call me, but I believe in the doctrine that if a limb becomes offensive to the other members of the body, *cut it off*; and in the case of slavery, if the political body needs purifying, amputate the offending member instantly.

It (slavery) *has* become offensive, and as the preservation of the Union intact requires the death of the *institution*, it must die.

The issue now is this: If we are *not united*, slavery disgraces the whole face of our model Republic; if united and earnest, it dies, *never to rise again*.

Matters have now gone so far that the South must lose her slaves in any event; but by an immediate cessation of hostilities, and by throwing themselves under the protection of the National Government, they can secure their rights under the Constitution, and their property, *except as to slaves*. On the other hand, by holding out against the Government, they are irretrievably ruined, both in purse and the prospects of terms at all favorable to themselves.

Men, women and children, are, by voice, means and example, supporting the Government, and everywhere a determination is exhibited to resist, to the last, any attempts to build up a separate "Confederacy." Troops are being raised, and with surprising alacrity are hurried to the seat of war. Troops are passing through here from the East at the rate of about four thousand per day, besides the large numbers that go from this city.

This is my last letter to you in the South until the question is settled whether we have a Government or not. Yours, truly,

T. S. G.

Our Prisoners in the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is very gratifying to know that there has been an arrangement effected by which our prisoners at the South may hope to obtain some alleviation of their wants; and I doubt not the appeals will meet a prompt and liberal response. Many hearts have yearned to solace this, the most sad and wearing of the sufferings which war entails on our brave soldiers; and many hands have been eager to give, not only to beloved acquaintance, but to any bearing the privations of a prisoner, did they feel sure that their gifts would be received. Knowing that the supply will be plentiful, is it amiss to urge the need that there shall be sufficient surety given by the rebel officers that all articles will reach their destination? Efforts have been made constantly to forward food and clothing to individuals among our prisoners, and the failure must, in many instances, be attributed to dishonesty of the hands through which the articles pass. I can confirm this remark by the testimony of two young gentlemen confined at Macon, Ga., to whom large and valuable boxes were forwarded by relatives in New-York; the contents being inspected by their jailors and distributed among other prisoners, who would otherwise have caused expense to the Confederates. The rightful owners received only as much as their keepers deemed needful for their emergencies. These poor youths found means to send a letter home, privately expressing their belief that the liberality of their friends retarded their liberation.

In contrast to the letter from Macon, I can quote one from a rebel at Fort Warren, describing the diversions by which time is there beguiled, and which men on very short or very distasteful rations could not have spirits to enjoy. Beside the superior consideration of our Government toward prisoners, the Southerners receive benefits from a class of people who, entertaining Southern sympathies, are too selfish to cast their lot among them, and mean enough to enjoy the comforts of a land for whose welfare they entertain no interest, and from whose resources they draw supplies to benefit its enemies. The statistics of bounty bestowed on rebel prisoners and refugees, by equally disloyal residents of this city, are disgraceful. Where is the Southern hospitality shown to our prisoners, and how would the families of our officers be received at the South? Not as the wives of rebel Generals are entertained here.

Therefore, the authorities who have charge of our prisoners' goods cannot be too careful in obtaining surety for faithful delivery. Why should not our men be required to sign receipts for what is sent, for the satisfaction of their friends at home. We are drafted on both sides for the expenses of the war; but our hearts and hands are open to do any work in the cause of truth and right, and we will not fail.

A LOYAL WOMAN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 31.

Maj. Hogg and the Soldiers' Vote.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND NEW-YORK ARTILLERY,
IN THE FRONT, BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your special dispatch from Washington, of the 22d inst., you honor me with a notice, in which I am styled an unnaturalized Englishman, and you accuse me of illegal proceedings in denying the proper facilities to the constituted authorities seeking to obtain the Union vote of my regiment. Permit me to correct you. I am a Scottish American, who joined the Union army in the Summer of 1861, in order that I might assist in the maintenance of the integrity of my adopted country, and the perpetuation of the sacred right of the people to vote; and it is too late in the day, even by implication, to impugn my loyalty. I do object to local politicians—be they from the Fifth-avenue or the Five Points—canvassing the votes of the men in the regiment I have the honor to command; while at the same time I will give every facility, consistent with military discipline, for a fair and honest vote—every man according to his conscience.

The inclosed letter from the officers present on the occasion I trust you will publish along with this, as a simple matter of justice to a Union soldier.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

GEORGE HOGG,
Major Comd'g Second Regt. N. Y. Artillery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND NEW-YORK ARTILLERY,
IN THE FIELD, NEAR PETERSBURGH, VA.,
Oct. 27, 1864.

In reply to a telegram set forth in your paper of the 22d inst., we, the undersigned, commissioned officers of the Second New-York Artillery, present on the occasion, think it but fairness to our commanding officer, who is bravely battling with us for the maintenance of our country and its laws, that a fair and just exposition of the case referred to should be given.

A gentleman named FILKINS, accompanied by a Mr. GREEN, both from Albany, N. Y., came to the camp of our regiment, for the purpose of gathering the local vote. The Major commanding said to Mr. FILKINS:

"I do not like to have you go among the men of my regiment electioneering, nor will I allow you to do so; but I am perfectly willing for you to leave your votes with my senior officer, Capt. HULSER, or any other in the regiment, who are good Republicans, and who will distribute them fairly among the men whose votes you wish to get."

To which Mr. FILKINS replied: "Your officers know nothing of the local vote of my district. I came here for the purpose of getting the vote, and I will get it in spite of you."

Whereupon Maj. HOGG, by virtue of his authority over his own camp and regiment, ordered Mr. FILKINS out of the quarters and limits of the camp.

Had Mr. FILKINS and friend, upon their arrival at the regiment, before any altercation had taken place, shown that they had authority from the Secretary of War, the Major Commanding would have given them every facility to accomplish their mission.

Oscar F. Hulser, Captain, Co. M, Second New-York Artillery; Benj. Van Raden, Captain, Co. G, Second New-York Artillery; O. S. Pain, Assistant Surgeon, Second New-York Volunteers; George W. Lacy, First Lieutenant, Co. K, Second New-York Artillery; James C. Hon, Surgeon, Second New-York Artillery.

FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Two Trains on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad Come in Collision—At Least Fifty Persons Killed and Wounded.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 1.

A most terrible accident happened on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, one mile north of Culvers' Station, at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The passenger train from Indianapolis was due at four P. M. It was twenty minutes behind time at Culvers', which is but eight miles from this city, and the last station before reaching Lafayette. It had the right to the road from Culvers' to Lafayette, as the conductor, Mr. EDWARD WRIGHT, informs us, and started. One mile this side of Culvers' and seven miles from Lafayette, at a curve in the road where meeting trains can not see each other until very near, it collided with a cattle train. An effort was made to reverse both locomotives, but too late to effect anything. The passenger train was running at usual speed. The cattle train had checked up considerably. Both were heavy trains, one having eight car loads of cattle, the other nine loads of passengers. They came together with tremendous force. The cars all remained upon the track, but so great was the force of the collision that the first passenger car was driven over the baggage and express car. One car inclosed the other for two-thirds its length. This passenger car was filled with soldiers. Over fifty were killed or wounded. None were killed in any other car. A passenger on the train, CHARLES W. CLISBEE, Esq., an attorney of Cassopolis, Michigan, has furnished us with the names of the killed and wounded and many particulars. He informs us that the cries and groans of the poor fellows were most pitiable. Many begged that an end might be put to their sufferings. Holes were cut in the car, and in the course of an hour and a half all were extricated from it. Twenty-eight were found to be dead and twenty-five wounded.

A relief train was sent from this city at 6 o'clock, taking down surgeons and citizens to the scene of the disaster.

The engineer of the cattle train was GEORGE LANE. We are informed that he jumped off his engine before the collision and ran away. Had he remained, he would most probably have suffered violence at the hands of the excited soldiers, who were in no mood to accept explanations. We are not prepared to say who is to blame for this appalling calamity. It will no doubt be fully investigated. Dr. INGERSOLL, the Coroner, was on the ground and took possession of the effects of the dead. Several had large amounts of money in their possession. One, we learn, had as much as $30,000.

A short time before the accident a vote was taken on the train and it was ascertained that there were 506 votes abroad, from which it is evident that the train was a very heavy one. All the cars, the aisles and platform were crowded. Most of the dead and wounded were soldiers, as before stated, yet there are six or eight citizens among the unfortunate, among whom is Squire Ross of Clinton County. He resides two miles from Frankfort, and had been to Indianapolis with reference to filling the quota of his township, and had a large amount of money with him.

The soldiers aboard were from several Western States. Many of them had served out their full time and were going home joyful in the expectation of meeting their families in a few hours. One poor fellow said it was hard to meet the enemy in battle twenty times and escape unhurt, yet die by such an accident almost in sight of home. He died before the train reached town.

The Roanoke.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the course of your remarks this morning upon the capture of the *Roanoke* you ask for information. Is it usual for the Havana steamers thus to make good their complement of passengers?—i. e. by taking them up from boats in the harbor. I can answer from personal knowledge—indeed from personal experience, that it is. At Havana the steamers lie off in the harbor, and passengers are always taken to them, therefore, on boats; and it is very common for passengers too late for the regular boat to row off in small boats, head the steamer, and be taken on board.

VIATOR.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

[We are glad to receive this information. It is of course no unusual thing for ocean steamers, whether sailing from Liverpool, London, New-York, or Boston, to "lie off" in the harbor for the purpose of taking passengers on board, but it is the first time we have heard of passengers who found it convenient to be too late, thus heading off the steamer in small rowboats. The practice is surely fraught with danger, in more points of view than one. ED. TIMES.]

Counterfeit "Tens."

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 5.

Well-executed counterfeit 10s on the Bank of North America, of Boston, are being circulated over the country.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 6, 1864

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum..........$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
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One copy 1 year....$3 00|Five copies 1 year..$12 00
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One copy 1 year....$2 00|Five copies 1 year..$8 00
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

FRAUDS ON THE VOTE.

Reward Offered by the State Committee.

NEW-YORK STATE UNION COMMITTEE,
ASTOR HOUSE, Nov. 4, 1864.

I am authorized to offer, on behalf of the above committee, a reward of one thousand dollars for the first arrest, followed by conviction, of a person offering a fraudulent soldier's vote.

HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The proceedings at Montreal, before Judge COURSOL, in the case of the St. Alban's raiders, are represented to be very satisfactory. Several of the raiders were fully identified, as was also a large amount of the money stolen from the St. Alban's Bank. The counsel for the United States had a consultation after the adjournment of the court on Friday, and determined to proceed with one case, reserving the right to proceed with the others. But if the prisoners are surrendered upon this one case, further steps will be unnecessary. The object of this movement is to close the case within a few days. Hon. JOHN ROSE has been retained in behalf of our Government. The returned veterans of the First Vermont Cavalry are ordered to assemble at Burlington, Vt., without delay, and hold themselves in readiness for further orders from the military authorities.

Affairs on the frontier, at Buffalo, Oswego and Ogdensburgh, are getting quite interesting. The evidence is now plain that the raid on Buffalo would actually have taken place, but for the prompt action of the authorities. The rebels in Canada have purchased and armed a propeller at Toronto, for the purpose of attacking the United States steamer *Michigan*, and for raiding purposes generally, on the lakes. Preparations to meet her are being made. At Oswego the citizens are making all due preparations for any rebellious demonstrations. The examination of the parties arrested at Ogdensburgh took place on Friday. They gave no satisfactory account of themselves, and were recommitted. The town is full of rumors. Patrols have been organized to guard the place. The raiders are likely to meet with a warm reception.

Capt. OTTENOTH, of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers, was arrested at Buffalo on Thursday and sent to Washington, on the charge of being implicated in the soldiers' voting frauds. The *Express* of Saturday morning editorially states that frauds in the soldiers' votes have been discovered in that city.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was a very large and enthusiastic meeting held last evening at Clinton Hall, under the auspices of the Manhattan Union Club and Fifteenth Ward Union Association, to ratify the nomination of HENRY J. RAYMOND for Congress in the Sixth District. Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH and Capt. C. H. MARSHALL enforced Mr. RAYMOND's claims, and there was a warm indorsement by the assemblage.

A Copperhead paper in this city having asserted that the votes of New-York and Pennsylvania soldiers for MCCLELLAN have been detained in the Washington Post office, Postmaster BOWEN denies the charge in the most positive terms. He publishes a card from his chief clerk and the superintendent of the military mails, also emphatically denying it. These gentlemen have been connected with the Post-office for forty years, and are McClellan men. Some time ago Mr. BOWEN issued instructions to provide that all letters containing soldiers' ballots should be forwarded with the least possible delay. For many days past more than a thousand of these letters, with votes and powers of attorney, have been forwarded from Washington to New-York daily.

The *Jewish Messenger* states that "Mr. BELMONT is simply the New-York correspondent of the house of ROTHSCHILD; that though a Jew by birth he married out of the faith many years ago, is not connected with a Jewish congregation, and is universally repudiated as a Jew; that the ROTHSCHILDS have never assisted the rebel treasury to the extent of a dollar; that their sympathies and active coöperation have been with the government based on liberty as its main principle, as stated by Baron ROTHSCHILD, of Frankfort, to the United States Consul-General, Mr. MURPHY; that the only banker of any note who upholds the Confederate cause in Europe is Mr. ERLANGER, of Paris, who used to be a 'Jew,' but was converted to 'Christianity,' and married Mr. SLIDELL's daughter."

The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform of the Board of Aldermen have addressed a letter through their clerk, Mr. E. W. TAYLOR, to JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., counsel to the City Inspector, in the matter of the charges made by the Mayor against that officer, in which they concede that they have no legal power to swear witnesses, and desired to know if Mr. BOOLE wishes that the investigation should be conducted by a Joint Committee of the Common Council, who would possess, by law, ample power to compel sworn testimony.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Esq., the candidate of the War Democrats of the Eighth Congressional District, has withdrawn from the contest in favor of WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., the Union candidate. This leaves Mr. Dodge the only loyal candidate in the district. Mr. ROOSEVELT's letter of withdrawal will be found in another column.

Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, of Salem, Mass., a life-long Democrat, has written a letter declaring the support of the Administration the only path to peace, unity and national prosperity, and that the elevation of MCCLELLAN would be a national calamity.

W. B. CAMPBELL and others, who protested against the test oath instituted by the State Convention of Tennessee, have replied to Mr. LINCOLN's letter. They announce the withdrawal of the McClellan Electoral ticket in Tennessee.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER delivered a speech before the Young Men's Republican Union, at Cooper Institute, last evening, his subject being "Slavery and the Rebellion, one and inseparable." It was a powerful effort.

A dispatch from Baltimore to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* states that the fleet which has been preparing to attack Wilmington will not leave Fortress Monroe for some days to come.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third New-York Volunteers, at Atlanta, has given Mr. LINCOLN 336 votes and MCCLELLAN 30.

A dispatch from San Francisco to Senator MORGAN, says: "The Pacific States are for LINCOLN. Count California's majority at twenty thousand."

A fair demand prevailed on Saturday for the principal kinds of domestic produce and general merchandise at, in the main, firmer prices. Freights were inactive, with 388 vessels of all classes in port.

What Can We Do About the Frauds?

The frauds in reference to the soldiers' votes continue to occasion great excitement and discussion—and well they may, for their extent is likely to be enormous. The parties were proved to have forged large numbers of ballots before their detection, and one of them said that there were twenty men at Washington engaged in the business. This statement is enough to awaken a very painful apprehension everywhere, for no one knows where the fraudulent ballots may make their appearance. The Chairman of the Central McClellan Club of Brooklyn publicly stated that there were already in Brooklyn three thousand majority of soldiers' votes. Brooklyn men naturally ask whether these are votes written out by Donahue & Co., or by soldiers themselves; and so it must be all over the State.

The inquiry becomes very pressing: What is to be done to keep the fraudulent votes out of the ballot boxes? The evidence is that such votes have already been sent forward by the "dry-goods box full," and though this one factory of fraud has been stopped, it by no means follows that the others will not keep at work. The "twenty men in Washington operating on the work" may go right on until election day. They are bold, desperate men, or they would never have undertaken the business, and they will not be easily deterred from its prosecution.

A glance at the mode of operation of the forgers is necessary, if we would attempt to stop their work. There were different kinds of fraud. One was changing the ballot in *bona fide* envelopes. We have but little fear of this branch. There cannot have been many soldiers desirous to vote for Mr. LINCOLN who would be such fools as to leave the envelopes open in the hands of Democratic agents.

Another fraud was that of filling out ballots in the name of dead soldiers. FERRY is proved to have said in reference to one list of men at a hospital, that, "dead or alive, they had all cast a good vote." We see no remedy for this, except, as far as possible, to get lists of deceased soldiers, and, if possible, have their names stricken off the registry. But the time is too short to accomplish much at this.

The operators seem to have also forged ballots for those who were alive. One list is given of fifty-five names, residents of Columbia County, forged ballots for which were made out ready to be forwarded to Gen. FARRELL. Suppose these had gone forward, as others have done; suppose, also, the real men had themselves sent forward true ballots; the attorney who brought these to the polls might be met by the statement that the men had already voted; and there is no provision in the law to remedy such a case. Every man who has a valid soldier's ballot should see to it that he gets it into the ballot-box at the earliest moment, or he may find that fraud has been ahead of him. Let him remember that fraud is proverbially swifter than honesty, and make the more speed himself. A valid soldier's vote ought to be a heavy burden to him who has it in his possession, till he gets it into the ballot-box.

But the forgers forged not only soldiers' names, but those of the officers, before whom the accompanying affidavits purported to be sworn. Sometimes they seem to have signed the names of officers actually existing, and sometimes of men who had no existence. Where the forgery was of the first kind we see no remedy. Fraudulent ballots seem, for instance, to have been sent on for the Ninety-first Regiment—400 votes for MCCLELLAN to 11 for LINCOLN. Suppose the ballots are presented, some of them with affidavits purporting to be sworn to before the true officers of the regiment. There is no provision that we can see for throwing out these votes, even if it should afterward appear that the signatures were not genuine.

But where fictitious names are used something may perhaps be done. We take it that ballots presented with affidavits, purporting to have been made before Capt. H. SMITH, of the Ninety-first New-York, Capt. N. S. CARR, A. A. G., C. G. ARTHUR, Captain and A. A. G., or Lieutenant-Commanding, or C. S. AUSTIN, A. A. G., would be thrown out by any honest inspectors, for these names are all proved to have been fictitious and signed by the forgery agents. Our friends everywhere will of course cut these names out for use on election day. But we must not suppose that these are all the fictitious names. The other operators would naturally use other names, and those who were caught of course used other names for other regiments.

Perhaps there could be got from the War Department the names of every officer in the regiments of our State before whom such affidavits may be made, lists of whom could be distributed through the State, and would be something of a check, where the inspectors were desirous of preventing fraud. In the cities it would be a matter of great difficulty to use them, owing to the great number of regiments in which residents might have enlisted; but something might be done, by hard work and care.

We have thrown out these suggestions, hastily, as means which perhaps may be of some assistance in neutralizing this fraud. Whatever is done, must be done at once, or it will be too late. Is it too much to expect that Union men everywhere will give time and labor to this work, the coming week? The matter is most important, the issues involved are of transcendent value, and the time is short. Let every one take hold of it, in his own town, ward or district, and great results can be accomplished. Signs of vigilance in every district, with the prompt and severe punishment of the detected forgers, will make the scoundrels afraid to consummate the villainy they have planned, and forged ballots which have been sent on will fail to make their appearance at the polls.

SLAVERY AND FREE LABOR.—By abolishing slavery, a large area of free soil will then be added to the territory of the Republic, which will invite *millions* of capital and *thousands* of laborers in producing cotton, coal, iron, sugar and rice, and in manufactories and improvements. It is the *laboring man's* interest to vote for LINCOLN.

Vallandigham and the Chicago Creed.

It deserves especial notice that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, under his own signature, claims the paternity of the essential resolution of the Chicago platform, which declares the war for the maintenance of the Union to have been a "failure." It likewise deserves notice that this claim of his has not been disputed by the organs of the party. The very essence and soul of the platform is thus affiliated to a man who, while he had the power as a legislator, voted steadily and consistently against every supply bill for paying the soldiers, and maintaining the national credit. Apart from the second resolution of the Chicago platform, that instrument is a mere compound of meaningless generalities. Apart from Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, even that positive feature of the concern would have been wanting. Whatever there is of honest, open declaration in the party creed is VALLANDIGHAM's, and his alone. He is the founder of the party faith, not by his own assertion merely, but by the confession of his confederates.

For a practical, living commentator on the Chicago platform, we can accept no one as entitled to equality with the Great Rejected of Ohio. He stands out alone in dignity and in power as chief of the convention—the real, unquestioned leader, *facile princeps*. And standing in this attitude, it is of grave consequence to hear him tell us that he was not conspicuous in the Chicago Convention as the opponent of MCCLELLAN; that while, as a matter of personal preference, he voted against him on the first ballot, he was prompt in moving on the second ballot that the vote should be unanimous; and finally that he has shown his faith in the peace principles of the candidate, by fulfilling as many engagements to speak on his behalf as the most ardent member of the Chicago Democracy that can be named.

No testimony as to the proclivities of the Chicago candidate could be more pointed or conclusive than this. The construction of the platform *had* to be intrusted to those leaders of the party who were openly in favor of an immediate truce with the rebels. On no other ground was it found possible to come to any compromise in the Convention. Refuse VALLANDIGHAM, and WYCKLIFFE, and WOOD, and PENDLETON the privilege of declaring, in the name of the United Democracy, that the war has been a "failure," that justice and humanity demand immediate efforts for a cessation of hostilities, and what was the result? Why, every one knows it. The outspoken men of the party would have bolted in a solid and consistent body. They would have reassembled elsewhere, and nominated, perhaps no more pacific a candidate than the present—but a candidate, at least, who would have said that he *meant* "surrender" when he *did* mean it. Where, in that event, would have been these pseudo war men? We leave their oracles to answer. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is the proclaimed champion of the party. Its spokesmen are challenged by him to deny it. The soldiers of the Union, meanwhile, have a direct and positive assurance that to the same illustrious source they primarily owe the testimonial—now incorporated into the Democratic creed—which proclaims their labors, their sufferings, their endurance, their courage and their victories a delusion and a failure.

The War Democracy of New-York.

There is something natural about the sound of this phrase. For perhaps of all the wonders of these rapid and amazing days, none is greater than that the old lion-like Democracy of New-York and the other great cities of the North, to say nothing of the country regions, should be manipulated into a party of lambkins, gentle giraffes, and sweet-billed turtle-doves. *Peace* Democracy, indeed! Are these they who have swept for sixty years like a great storm, always rising to emergencies thought vast and pressing at the time, but now dwindled to littleness by today's gigantic dangers? Are these they who snuffed the welcome wind of action, danger, and the stirring conflict? Has mighty Rome, that knew with joy of armed legions, and the spirit more resolute in the hour of defeat than that of triumph, become but the weak arena for a few old men's supplications, and uplifted trembling hands?

We prophecy the best results from the bold inauguration of the War Democracy. It is late in the day, but better late than never. The meeting in this city three or four nights since was a gathering overwhelming in numbers, and in its proceedings, never surpassed in sense, spirit, dignity and appropriateness. The speeches were unanswerable—every point well taken, appealing to all the traditions of the past, and the needs of the present also. Surely if this move had been commenced three weeks ago, in the same manner, giving it time to expand all over the country, it would have honey-combed that organization following the Chicago programme so fearfully as not to have left it ground enough for its feet to stand on. Why did not the good men of the New-York Democracy meet in this way before? But already thousands have accepted the alternative, and are taking position with DIX, PIERREPONT, CUTTING, and the rest.

It is indeed the peculiar and fitting hour for real Democrats here to rise and spew out of their mouths all lingerings of affiliation with the peace-secesh-slavery faction, who have stolen into the temple and dared to speak in the name of the goddess. Never will the Democracy of this land, as a party, regain strength, or resume its name as either a patriotic, a national or a respectable organization, while the gangrene of its present leaders remains. They need what surgeons call the heroic treatment. They have poisoned and prostrated their party. They will stick tenacious till cut out as a cancer. All their proclivities are anti-National, anti-Democratic. They are the tenders, and Sancho Panzas and jackals of the Davis cabal at Richmond. They are the old firm of BUCHANAN, FLOYD, RYNDERS and company, continuing the old business. They have kept in the background for thirty months or so now, to come forward again with accumulated persistence.

When Mr. DAVIS contemptuously calls the people of the North nothing but spaniels, who must be got along with by being well whipt to make them submissive, he has just so much occasion for his remarks in truth as the Chicago Democratic leaders give him. How many will follow those leaders? Knowingly, a few base kindred spirits, and unknowingly, a larger number; while THE PEOPLE will give the whole organization, as such, their quietus next Tuesday. And the real Democracy will help them. For the real heart of the people is sound, irrespective of parties. We mean, we believe the masses of any party, be it called Democratic or what not, wish the right as deeply as its contending party. Hence we have, in this canvass, appealed to all, and have not been disposed to make it a mere party contest.

The Copperheads and the Sanitary Commission.

When JEFF. DAVIS saw the tide of battle rolling fiercely against him in central Georgia when he found that Gov. BROWN had withdrawn his militia, and that HOOD's conscripts, by the thousand had taken themselves to the mountains, the rebel leader appealed from these recusants to the women and children of the Southwest. DAVIS' men here are in the same strait, and they make the same appeal. Listen to the Copperhead organ:

> "The Women's Central Relief Association had better see that *Rev. Dr.* BELLOWS is called off from making political speeches in company with men who pour out streams of fetid ribaldry upon Gen. MCCLELLAN and all the Democratic men and women who support him, unless it is desired that the Sanitary Commission be known as a LINCOLN political club. Any one may see what will be the necessary result of the active efforts of the leading officers of the commission to defeat MCCLELLAN by partisan pot-house speeches."

It will be new to a great many citizens of New-York that Dr. BELLOWS is a pot-house orator. And it will, perhaps, be not a little astonishing to "the Women's Central Relief Association," to find that they are thus solemnly charged with the duty of weaning the President of the Sanitary Commission from his vicious haunts. DAVIS throws himself upon the womanly devotion of the Georgian ladies to get him back his deserting conscripts. DAVIS' agents here, in the same vein of patriotic thought, desire to repose upon female chivalry to reclaim the charitable temper of the North. Dr. BELLOWS, it seems, is unable to see that this war for the assertion of the national authority is a "failure." He does not admit that the unparalleled efforts of the Sanitary Commission have been expended upon a cause which is founded in wrong and oppression. He does not see—does Dr. BELLOWS—that all the suffering and pain and woe, which he and his associates have been struggling to alleviate, by efforts which seem almost superhuman, have been expended in a cause which is in itself radically wrong. Therefore, the women, the benevolently disposed women of the North, are asked to disown him. His Commission, which has thrown upon him labor, anxiety and expense, which common men would have shrunk from, is to be scouted because he fails to see the immediate necessity of the Chicago surrender; and the agents of his discomfiture are to be the "Women's Central Relief Association."

Were this Copperhead appeal not villanous it would be amusing. Were the inspiration not that of thorough, unmistakable treason, it might safely pass for the humor of the Pantaloon. Dr. BELLOWS believes that the suffering and endurance of our soldiers have not been a "failure." He believes that they have been the best, the *only* assurance that this country has had—since it ceased to contend with foreign enemies—that the Nation and the Constitution are enduring; that domestic treason is as powerless as outside aggression to overthrow either, and above all, that partisanship can never be mistaken for patriotism in a community of intelligent freemen.

It would be an insult to the intelligence of loyal women in the North to imagine, for a moment, that this appeal on behalf of the rebels will make them swerve one iota from the path of duty. The labors of the Sanitary Commission will be commemorated when all else that this war has evoked of good or evil will have passed into the common current of national history. And it seems almost like an insult to those who have had to endure the toil of organizing and perfecting such an institution, to offer any defence in their behalf. Their work cannot commend itself to those who have formally proclaimed the national war a "failure." The Sanitary Commission, to the Copperhead's apprehension, is an agency of evil. It has its foundation in the profound conviction of the loyal people of these States that the cause for which our soldiers are fighting is essentially just, and that no temporary reverses, no partisan expedients, no schemes of compromise, can make it other than just. On any other basis the commission and all that appertains to it become the swindle that this McClellan organist desires to make it appear.

THE FIXED REBEL DEMAND.—There are still, we understand, individuals who imagine that the South would come back to the Union under MCCLELLAN, if they could continue to hold their slaves and escape confiscation. We ask such to carefully consider what is our best evidence on this point. Is it not contained in the speeches of DAVIS, and the letters and addresses of the other rebel leaders in the different States? Do they not all declare unanimously and determinedly that *the only condition of peace is their recognition as an independent Power?* The recent speech of JEFF. DAVIS at Columbia, which we copied the other day, repeats this with more intensity than ever, in the face of all his defeats.

Maximilian and his Patron.

Almost every other mail brings us ominous intelligence about the Mexican Emperor. At one time it is reported that he is at daggers drawn with the Mexican Priesthood; next comes the rumor that MIRAMON has seized half his Capital; and now we have an item from Havana, which sets forth that NAPOLEON is so exasperated against Austria, on account of her conduct toward Denmark, that he has made up his mind to withdraw all his soldiers from Mexico, and abandon MAXIMILIAN to his fate. This comes from what may be regarded as a Spanish source, and is not entitled to implicit confidence, since Spaniards and Cubans would exult at the collapse of the Franco-Mexican Monarchy, and would be delighted to lend a hand, if they dared, to tumble it down. But if the intelligence proves authentic, it will be the worst news for poor MAXIMILIAN that has yet got vent. Of course it is well known that a division of the Franco-Mexican army is under orders for home, and it is equally well known that it has long been the intention of the French Emperor to withdraw the entire French force, the moment his protégé shall have organized a mercenary army adequate to the defence of his throne. Recalling all the French soldiers instanter, however, without allowing MAXIMILIAN time to recruit an army, is a very different matter, and would be the death-warrant of the new Emperor and the new Empire. The throne of the Hapsburg has no root in Mexican soil. It is an exotic, which all classes and factions regard with dislike, and, when once the French disappear, churchmen and laics will come forward with equal alacrity to compete with each other in tearing it to pieces. If MAXIMILIAN were wise, he would divest himself of crown, purple and sceptre, pack up his imperial paraphernalia, and hie back to Europe with the departing auxiliaries. For if he remain long enough he may chance to fall a victim to the popular fury.

But will NAPOLEON so mock the Austrian Kaiser as to give his brother the cut uncourteous in the way reported, and make him the laughing-stock of the civilized world, after having pressed on him the acceptance of the Mexican sceptre, and undertaken to establish his authority on the ruins of the Republic? If the object of the French Emperor is to pick a second quarrel with Austria, he cannot go a better way about accomplishing it, nor would MAXIMILIAN be entitled to our grief should he be thus ultimately left in the lurch. With what a *cacoëthes regnandi* must not this man have been possessed, who could abandon the position which he held at the Austrian Court, and resign the high offices which he filled under the Austrian Government, in order that he might become the tool of his brother's rival, and cross the ocean to trample on the rights of a people that had never injured him, and occupying a throne which could only be sustained by the arms and oppression of a foreign force.

Affairs in New-Zealand.

The last Oriental mail brought good news from New-Zealand to England. The Maori rebellion is virtually at an end. The victory of Col. GREER has broken the spirit and the power of the Waikato tribes, whose principal warriors, to the number of 150, repaired soon after to the British camp, sued for peace, surrendered their arms, and signed the declaration of allegiance in proof of their sincerity. These chiefs acted not only for themselves, but as the representatives of a formidable body of natives who were located in the neighborhood, and awaited information touching the issue of the negotiations, in order that, if the conditions were favorable, they, too, might make their submission. The conditions offered to the natives are certainly most favorable, as explained by the Governor; but it seems somewhat doubtful whether they will be honestly carried out. The good intentions of Gov. GREY need not be called in question, yet he may lack the power to realize them. His Excellency can accomplish little without the sanction of the Colonial Administration and Colonial Legislature, both of which are strongly opposed to the lenient policy. The Governor assured the Maori Chiefs that they should be well treated, and that only a small portion of their lands should be forfeited. Hardly, however, had he uttered this assurance when the *Government*, with their surveyors and auctioneers, were busy at work on a great body of territory, one-half of which they pronounced confiscated, and the other half they compelled the natives to sell at such prices as the robbers felt disposed to pay. The entire tract contains 47,000 acres, and of these, all were wrung from the rebels save 3,000. This is a pretty illustration of the value which should be attached to Gov. GREY's assurance, and of the disregard of the New-Zealand authorities for their sovereign's representative whenever his ideas happen to clash with their own.

The colonial journals deny that it was ever the intention of the Government and Legislature to carry out *in extenso* the wholesale Confiscation Act, yet the forfeiture in the case above cited, of nearly *fourteen-fifteenths* of the soil of one native district, seems a very fair approach to it. We know how the colonists view this matter, and their argument may be thus summarized: "We have," say they, "been forced into this war, and an enormous outlay has been incurred, which, in one way or the other, must be met; but the most tangible way to meet it, is to confiscate so much of the native territory as will suffice to indemnify us." Now the colonists have certainly high authority for striving to impose the cost of the conflict on the vanquished. If, however, it is once proclaimed that the rule must be everywhere enforced, will there not be danger that the Maories may prefer to renew the struggle rather than succumb to a condition which would oblige them to surrender to their foes almost the whole of their territorial possessions?

IN A NUTSHELL.—We do not remember to have seen the question of the merits of the Chicago platform and of MCCLELLAN's fitness for the Presidency so temperately, and yet so logically expressed as in the following address by Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, of Salem, Mass., to his fellow Democrats of the old line persuasion:

> "It seems to me that the platform adopted by the supporters of Gen. MCCLELLAN does not belong to the order of events through which our country is now passing. If it means anything it means humiliation and civil war at the North; and I do not believe that either of these two calamities is to befall us. I have too much faith in the courage of our people to believe them ready for the former—too much faith in their good sense to believe them ready for the latter. And when I am told that the platform is repudiated, and that all the hopes of our country are to be hung upon the simple elevation of Gen. MCCLELLAN to the Presidency, without any acknowledged principles, it seems to me to be such a fall from the brave old avowal of specific doctrines, to which Democrats have been accustomed, that I cannot understand how they find place for themselves in such a contest. I see nothing but evil in such a position. MCCLELLAN with the platform brings disgrace; MCCLELLAN without the platform brings confusion. For, to say nothing about the uncertainty which would paralyze the country between his election and his inauguration, the doubts which would hang over the army, the new life which would be infused into those who are opposed to the Government, the plots and counterplots which would arise, we may turn with fear and trembling to the consequences which might arise from an open hostility between the President and Congress in times like these. Gen. MCCLELLAN has enjoyed great opportunities for good in his day, but this can in no way be added to the number. His elevation, under the circumstances, would be simply an additional calamity. Where would be his armistice, where his terms of peace, where his finance, where his supplies? And if, after an attempt to make his views acceptable to an opposing Congress, he found nothing before him but war still, what shall we have gained by this feeble interregnum, but the contempt of our enemies at home and abroad?"

REDUCTIONS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—The rumors which were put in circulation in British newspapers as to an intended reduction in the army are pronounced premature by the London *Army and Navy Gazette*—whose authority is usually good. From the tone of the *Gazette's* correction, we take it that in no case will there be any reduction of the Imperial army, although that of India may possibly be cut down. We presume that these retrenchment rumors are put abroad in view of the coming Parliamentary general election. The state of the Continent of Europe is certainly not such as to invite any general disarming among those that wish still to be considered leading Powers.

THE ISSUE.—In the election of Tuesday, the Unionists vote for *one* nation:—their adversaries for two, three, four, or thirty-four.

FOURTH DISTRICT—GEN. WALBRIDGE.—We observe that by some parties Gen. WALBRIDGE's name is put forward as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. To avoid all mistakes and misunderstanding in the matter, we are authorized to state that he is not a candidate for any office at this election. Hon. CAROLAN O'BRYANT is the Union nominee in the District, and if the full Union strength is cast for him, as it should be, his chances for election are good.

The City Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The seeming pacification of the public in regard to the rise of fare on the city railroads, is only a lull in the storm of popular indignation. And this was occasioned by the notice posted up in the cars that tickets would be furnished at the old fare, with only the 2½ per cent. revenue tax added. This being only one-eighth of a cent, or one cent on eight tickets, the public were disposed to acquiesce, rather than to make daily turmoil on the roads—at least, they would have submitted till the question of law should be settled by the courts. The more especially, as the people were led to believe that the tickets of any of the companies would be good on all the roads.

But the companies have not kept faith with the public.

In the first place, they have not furnished tickets at the old fare, which was twenty-one tickets for $1. In the next place, they can only be had at the offices of the companies in the upper part of the city, and there only at certain hours and days. Now, how can persons residing on the lower part of the route provide themselves with tickets? In the third place, the tickets of one company are refused by the other roads; and, therefore, to avoid the swindling overcharge, each person must provide himself with tickets of the different roads—of course, a most difficult and inconvenient practice.

The fact is, it was a device of the companies to allay the public indignation, which had reached a high pitch.

In the fourth place, a large proportion of riders cannot and will not obtain tickets under the present impracticable arrangement; and the companies well knew this would be case. This bears hardest, of course, on the poor of both sexes, and especially the thousands of young women living in the middle and upper parts of the city, who are obliged, in the prosecution of their humble callings, which afford them a scanty living, to avail themselves of railroad conveyance, and who are without the power of resistance to the avaricious demands of the companies.

It is no pleasure to me to assail the railroad management. The importance and necessity of this mode of conveyance in the development of our imperial city, and in regard to the convenience of its moving millions, no one can appreciate better than I do. But when a franchise of such immense value is granted, and when it is well known that the corporations have been rolling up enormous profits, I insist that they should be held to the strict terms of their charters. I insist, further, that the interests of the poor, who require these facilities so much, demand of every right-minded and right-hearted citizen, a determined opposition to this railroad imposition. I know they will tell us that the advanced prices of labor, equipments and forage justify their increase of fare; but I insist that the Legislature and not the companies, is to determine that. Moreover, I would retort to this claim, that there are responsible parties who will gladly take the franchise off their hands—paying a large bonus for it—and agree to carry passengers at a *reduced* instead of an increased fare.

I must tell these railroad gentlemen that their claims are not good, the public believe them preposterous, and if they would avoid popular indignation, they will act wisely in abandoning all attempts to extort more than the chartered privilege of five cents. If they insist on collecting the United States tax from passengers, then let the conductors be required to furnish passengers with tickets, at least to the extent of eight tickets for 41 cents.

W. P. LYON.

Railroad Fare.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several times have I seen cards in your paper regarding the raise of fare on our city railroads, and the more of these the public get the better, as it will awaken the dormant sense of justice, and may in time eradicate the growing evil.

Last evening I applied to the conductor on one of the University-place and Broadway cars, for a package of tickets, and was informed by him that none were to be had *save* at the general depot in Fiftieth-street. Now, to go up to Fiftieth-street for these tickets costs nearly as much as you would save by procuring the tickets, to say nothing of the time thus expended.

The company know that the United States tax only warrants them in charging one-seventh of a cent extra, and so they imagine they make it all right by selling tickets at this advanced rate, since there are no fractional parts of a cent in circulation. But are they making it "all right" by keeping the tickets practically out of everybody's reach, for Fiftieth-street amounts to that?

Now it is evident that the company do not want to sell tickets, or else they would supply each conductor and starter with them, to sell as passengers wished them. Of course it is greatly to their advantage to receive nearly a cent extra per passenger; but it may prove greatly to their advantage, too, to have these tickets convenient for purchase, lest the law be brought to test their present practice.

Yours truly, H. B. H.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1864.

THE INDIANA ELECTION.

The Humbuggery of the Alleged Election Frauds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appeared in the Brooklyn *Eagle* of Oct. 26, and in other Democratic journals of later date, several letters purporting to be written by soldiers at Indianapolis, and giving an account of extensive frauds practiced there at the late election. The first letter which pretends to be by a Massachusetts soldier, states that "it is estimated that the Sixtieth Massachusetts Regiment cast about six thousand votes for Gov. MORTON last Tuesday. And I know that some of the boys of company I voted ten or twelve times each one. Afterward two or three car loads of the regiment were taken to the town of Greenville—about thirty-five miles from here—and treated to a big dinner. It is a Copperhead town (or has been.) I think the boys hardly did their duty there, for the town only gave about six hundred Republican majority."

The second letter is by another member of the same regiment, who signs himself "William Penniman." He repeats substantially the same story. The third letter, which is in the form of a card, also reiterates these stories. Then follows a paragraph said to be taken from the Indianapolis *Sentinel*:

"In the town of Franklin, Johnson County, at the late election, one hundred and ninety-two votes were returned by the election board as the Democratic vote of that township. Since the election three hundred voters have made affidavit that they voted the Democratic ticket, unscratched, and nearly four hundred affidavits will be obtained."

I inclosed a copy of the article in full, cut from the *Eagle*, to the Postmaster at Indianapolis, requesting a statement of the facts. Annexed is his reply:

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Oct. 31, 1864.

J. S. Bard, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 27th, inclosing slips in regard to election frauds in this State, was received on yesterday, and I hasten to answer. I can but answer the charges by giving you a few facts. The population of this city fit for military duty, as shown by the enrollment for the draft, was 8,559; the vote at our recent election in this township, which is some six miles square, including the city, was 9,242, an increase of about twelve per cent., which, under all the circumstances and facts, is quite small. If the number of men had voted that the paper you inclose me indicates, our vote would have amounted to between 17,000 and 20,000, —

Sixth Massachusetts, estimated at	6,000
Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and others	2,000
Invalids belonging to other States	2,000
Enrollment for the draft in this city (all voters)	8,559
Total	18,559

In addition to this I would say that there is no such town as Greenville within thirty-five miles of this city; there is a Greenville in this State, on the Ohio River, some 150 miles from here, but not on the railroad. *There was no extra train of cars on that day for any point in the State*, neither did any town, aside from this place and Terre Haute, give 600 Union majority. It is also false that 300 voters in Franklin, Johnson County, have made affidavits that they voted the Democratic ticket unscratched, &c., &c.

These statements, letters, affidavits, &c., are gotten up by dishonest politicians, to create capital and sympathy in other States, and ease the smart of a crushing defeat at home. I should be pleased to hear from you again, and will take pleasure in answering any questions you may ask.

Yours truly, A. H. CONNERY, M. P.

In addition to the above, we have a card from Col. ANSEL D. HASS, of the Sixtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, dated at Indianapolis, Oct. 28, in which he says:

"The facts of the case are simply these: Having accidentally met Gov. MORTON, some time previous to the election, I invited him to visit the camp, at evening parade, after which, at *my* request he addressed the men, but not *one word was uttered* in regard to the (then) coming election, or politics. His remarks were confined entirely to words of encouragement to them as soldiers, on account of the recent victories, and complimenting them on their quiet and soldier-like conduct while on duty in this city.

The day (Monday) previous to the election I went to Chicago on business. On my return I heard the rumor that my regiment had polled 4,000 votes for Gov. MORTON. On inquiring into the matter, the only foundation I could find for it was the columns of the *Sentinel*, a Copperhead paper, published in this city, who went so far as to accuse the regiment of voting in districts too remote for them to arrive at in season to do so.

The last Legislature having defeated the bill allowing the soldiers from this State to vote in the field, Gov. MORTON used all the means in his power to have those regiments whose terms of service had expired, home in season to exercise their elective franchise. Among these were the hundred days regiments, of whom eight or ten were in the same camp as the Sixtieth. These regiments (Indiana,) together with the conscripts and substitutes who were furloughed for the same purpose, were nearly all strangers in this vicinity, and as they were uniformed the same as the Sixtieth, it was very easy for the opposition to console themselves by attributing the overwhelming majority of the loyal party to fraudulent means. The main strength of my regiment has been, and was that day, doing guard duty at Camp Morton (rebel prison) and also at Camp Carrington.

The various rumors about the matter here have died a natural death; even the Opposition papers, from which they had their origin, have been effectually silenced by their opponents, and they cannot bring the least particle of proof to sustain them in their charges against a regiment which came here only for the purpose of affording them protection against one of the most treasonable and dangerous organizations that ever existed, of which H. H. DODD, who recently escaped from confinement, after hearing the damnable evidence brought against him, was the chief."

Reformation of the Fallen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in the columns of your paper that our city authorities were about to break up some houses of prostitution, and to expose the frail ones for public censure. This is not the way to remedy the evil, which is a growing one, and much on the increase in our city. Public morals are at a low ebb among us. The strong arm of the law should be exerted to make less prominent and less apparent the depravity that these poor deluded ones so easily and so willingly exhibit. To every virtuous woman it is a source of shame that there are those of her sex who wantonly lend themselves to such abominable traffic as the sale of themselves for the basest purposes, or sink themselves in infamy and the vilest impurity. I, as a woman, revolt at the idea, and would wish that every woman in the land would sustain, in the fullest manner, the high prerogative God gave her in the Garden of Eden to be a helpmeet for man. When I find in public saloons, in places of amusement, in cars and stages, well-known disreputable women, keepers of "houses of ill-fame," coming in contact with the young flimsy daughters of respectable, honored citizens, jostling themselves against mothers trying to rightly bring up young sons, as well as pushing aside the wives of men of high repute to make way for themselves, even in open daylight, is, to say the least, a high-handed injustice to virtuous women. The boldness and effrontery of these degraded females are sufficient to cause the blush of shame, mingled with indignation, to mantle the cheek of any pure-minded woman. One great cause of the evil before us is that respectable women, over-pious Christian women, shrink with a strange repugnance upon venturing upon a task which to them appears formidable, and which at first appears revolting to the finer and more delicate feelings of their nature, that is, the reformation of abandoned women. Even with the example of the Savior before them, they still shrink from coming in contact with lewdness and vice.

Notwithstanding, the work can be done and properly managed. Influence will do much, and there are many energetic women in the community fitted for the task, who only need means and power to contribute their time and services in this much-needed work. How mothers with sons entering on manhood, with any knowledge of these things, can rest satisfied without assisting to remove the evil, is indeed inexplicable, and the mystery can only be solved by the growing apathy and indifference of the women of the present day to all duties that require earnest devotion or self-sacrifice. I have seriously reflected on this evil. How can it be avoided? By what means prevented? Prostitution may be a necessity, but not to the enormous extent practiced in this city. Neither need vice come in contact with respected virtue. The only way that can be devised is to make it a legal matter by license, the same as it is in Paris. The names of those desirous to brand themselves as abandoned women should be registered, and so be well known to our police, and houses of a disorderly character should be marked as such. Let the eye of the law be always vigilant, ever watching public morality, and giving every protection to women of good character and unblemished purity. It is with great satisfaction that I find that my views are fully corroborated—viz.: there are some of these frail ones that, if a helping hand were extended to them, would reform, and could be restored to decency. To those who take any interest in this work, or if any need advice or the assistance of a good charitable woman, I would refer them to the philanthropic Mrs. RICHMOND, and I would recommend them to the House of Mercy, Eighty-sixth-street and Bloomingdale—to the Sisters, ladies of high birth and education, of the House of the Good Shepherd, also Eighty-sixth-street and Yorkville, and to the Magdalen Society. To others, who feel that the work is not a desirable one, let them peruse a book called *Out of the Depths.* It is a beautiful account of an outcast's life, made lovely by religion and deep, heartfelt repentance. At last her later life was a worthy offering to the service of her Maker.

I may be condemned for touching on this delicate subject, but age, experience and the mother of a large family of sons give me a right to write a word in a cause near to my heart, and which I consider a woman's bounden duty—the reformation of her own sex, where they become lost to a sense of virtue and morality, thus disgracing the whole community in which they live.

It is to be hoped that our city authorities will take this matter fully in hand, until the desired end is attained, and if any one is desirous of reforming, to give them every opportunity so to do.

MOTHER OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

Gen. Scott's Tree.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:

In front of my quarters stands a solitary specimen of the Red Flowering Maple (*Acer Rubrum*), among the many variegated trees of the same tribe, with which the plain here is fringed. This tree is one of the last to take on the autumnal hue, changing first to a rich purple, and then to a gorgeous reddish crimson; retaining, with singular tenacity, all its foliage, when the trees around it are mostly stripped.

I have named it *Gen. Scott's Tree*; as the noble old veteran never passes it, when in its purple robe, without stopping to admire it. I send, with some misgiving at their coming under your critical eye, some crude lines as a memorial of this tree. Very truly, yours, D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, Oct. 25, 1864.

It sheds the last.
In imperial purple wrapped, now stands alone;
Its brother band, all fading fast to yellow,
Now to browny sere; doffing their late bright robes
Of many dyes.
Slowly, one by one, dips to Mother Earth,
Each yielding leaf, under the gentle shower,
Or drops to each breathlet of the balmy South,
There to remain, fast bound by hoary frost,
Till genial Spring, with vivifying rains,
And Summer's fervent heats, their forms dissolve;
To restore their essence to the parent stem.

Thus stands the last, the noblest of that band—
Wrapped in his country's purple; honor crowned—
Who, from Niagara's rush of water's wild,
To Popocatapetl's now placid height,
Bore that proud standard of effulgent stars,
Whose path is onward, onward evermore;
And when assailed by trait'rous hands within,
Still bared that noble breast and stalwart form,
To stem the unholy flood of civil strife.
So when he falls, by His eternal law,
Shall leave on earth a renovating name;
A fount of honor, ever welling up,
To nerve the arms and hearts of latest days,
And broader, deeper strike the roots of Freedom's stem.

Mr. Lincoln and the Old Government.

Happening to be in Washington soon after the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, I took occasion to call at the White House one morning with the rather faint hope of seeing the President.

I found the ante-room filled with a miscellaneous crowd of both sexes, waiting for a chance to send in their names, or for the more decisive operation of having their names sent *out.* Toward the close of the hours of audience, an order came out from the President to admit all the rest of the visitors together, "making," as I fancied I could hear the patient auditor saying to himself, "one job of it."

The company filled the room, and though Mr. LINCOLN was as easy and unaffected as if he were sitting under the roof of his original log cabin in Illinois, there was an evident hesitation on the part of his visitors to break their wishes. Those who had come to ask for office, and had arranged in their minds a forcible statement of their services to the party, had planned their speeches in the expectation of pouring them into the private ear of the good-natured President, and found it a little awkward to deliver them in the presence of so large and unsympathizing an audience.

But a woman is rarely at fault, especially where she comes to plead the cause of a brother or husband. An elegantly dressed lady, evidently belonging to "society," broke the silence and opened her case with the ready tact and fluency of her sex.

She was from Maryland—and as the President looked over her letters, I saw from his manner and from an occasional commentary, that her petition was seconded by the highest names in the State.

Her brother, who had been an officer in the navy, had, on the breaking out of the rebellion, sent in his resignation and was now under arrest. The lady urged, with sisterly eloquence, that the mere resignation of his position was no offence.

The President, raising his eyes with a kind but penetrating look, asked, "Do you really think, now, that it was quite loyal in him to send in his resignation in such a crisis?" The fair attorney met the question with professional intrepidity, and insisted on her brother's innocence.

Mr. LINCOLN, in closing the conversation, assured her of his sympathy for her, and of his respect for the gentleman who had written in her behalf, and that he would do anything in his power for her brother. "But," said he, with an earnest and honest air which fairly illumined his strong features, "the fact is there are some of us here who have taken an oath *to support this old Government!*"

Here is the key to the President's whole administration. Naturally of a kind disposition, and bound by the ties of birth to the South, he at first leaned strongly toward leniency to the rebels. But, when the very existence of "the old Government" came into question, he erected himself on his oath of office, and "set down his foot," and the writhing brood of Slavery, Rebellion and Copperheadism know, to-day, whether or not he can set it down *firmly.*

B. F. MILLERD.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Nov. 3, 1864.

An American in Canada.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Nov. 1, 1864.

If ever there was a time when "eternal vigilance was the price of liberty," it is *now* in the United States, just on the eve of your Presidential election. Rest assured, there is "plots" afloat, and meditated by the secession maniacs now bobbing busily about, and roaming over the length and breadth of united Canada, and if, by hook or by crook, they can *then*, fire your towns, burn your cities, destroy your villages, rob your banks, plunder your property, stuff your ballot boxes and elect their favorite Peace candidate, GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, they will do it, and not scruple either, as to the use of any means to accomplish their nefarious designs, even to butchery, bloodshed and murder. As I predicted and said, in my three former communications, which you were kind enough to publish sometime since, so I now repeat this *timely warning*; be vigilant, be diligent, be guarded, be prepared for the worst, all along your northern frontier States for JEFF. DAVIS' raiders, and if they do attempt, as most assuredly they intended to do, any mischief or murder, *then*, I pray you, don't let them escape out of your hands, or out of your country, this time, but *hang them*, higher than Haman of old, was. Nothing but the love of my native land and its integrity, induces me to again trespass upon your time, or to send this word of warning forth to the loyal electors and authorities, which if *heard* and *heeded*, may perchance save much property, many valuable lives, and reëlect Father ABRAHAM, a second saviour of the United States of North America, whom before others, *all traitors*, both north and south, so much dread.

Myself and others here have noticed, of late, the hurrying to and fro of JEFF. DAVIS' raiders, and of his "*rank and file*," temporarily domiciled in Canada, and from "straws, which show which way the wind blows," we judge that GEO. N. SANDERS' late remarks at St. John's, C. E., were truthful, viz: that the "St. Alban's raid" was but the beginning this fall and winter of a series of similar raids, only on a bigger scale, and for such hellish purposes! Being forewarned and forearmed, defeat I beseech you, their deviltry, and behead if possible, their plans and persons! That such a *demoniac spirit* should possess the whole South for the preservation of their pet institution, slavery, I can readily understand, but that so many Democratic demagogues of the north can be found, who are willing to lend themselves for the accomplishment of such an unholy purpose and crusade, as to dissever the country, dismember the Union, and destroy the Nation, staggers me much. And the already apparent knavery and trickery, at Baltimore, of manufacturing army votes by the box full, as well as the secret malignity and hateful spite of the McClellanites and their accomplices here, in the coming contest, forebodes we think, evil and mischief at the polls, unless watched and guarded well, by stout hearts, strong hands, and loyal heads.

We are of those who believe that quite too much aid and sympathy have been extended to the southern traitors and their northern allies, both in England and in Canada; and it puzzles us very much to see how any Abolition-Englishman or free Canadian can take such strong sides with the southern Confederacy, whose boasted and chief corner stone is Negro Slavery, unless it be that the United States is becoming too mighty, and too great, and too prosperous a Nation, and a *neighbor*, for them, and thus from sheer jealousy and envy, they wish your mighty Republic weakened of its greatness and strength, and shorn of its fair locks, by dismemberment and secession! God grant, that this may never happen to my loved and my native land! "A word to the wise is sufficient!" Yours,

OLIVER SEYMOUR PHELPS.

Campaign Music.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have taken a great interest in the campaign songs of the *World*, and finding them stop suddenly at No. 8, thought I would try and help them along. So here is No. 9. P. R.

"CAMPAIGN SONGS"—NO. 9.

BY PAT RIOTY.

AIR—*Lackmanagrin's Bawl.*

Hooray for McClellan and war—peace and Pendleton!
That's the platform an party, can thrade for me vote,
Show me the man that won't go for thim—ivery one—
An begora! he's trod on the tail ov me coat.
The platfoorm—ov coorse—little Mac, "don't remember"—
While his other end—Pendleton—sticks to if tight.
Aich and all, is a—peace man' o' war—double-ender—
The divil to run—if not much in a fight.

CHORUS—
Hooray for Mac, Fernandy, Vallandigham,
Seymour, Dodd, Sanders, Belmont an Pendleton!
Though not boys of one color—all of *one ma*—and Cunningham
Herself, couldn't bate ould Democracy's *little* one.

Swate, bould, purty Mac—" the wise statesman," saint, martyr,
Was iver the like ov the will that he wrote!!†
When ould Abe had him led like a pig to the slaughter
To the "brink of eternity"—barring the boat.
"Young Napoleon" the Third; for deluding 'em nately!
When we've got him the sword and the purse, wid his gun;
All but them in the sacret is bothered complately
To know which he means—to surrender? or run?

CHORUS—
Hooray for Mac, brother Ben and Vallandigham,
Gunther, Cox, Rynders, Jeff. Davis and Pendleton!
Though not boys of one color—all of one ma—and Cunningham
Herself, couldn't bate ould Democracy's *little* one.

He'll bate Dixie, clean out, fighting black abolition,
(An Democracy's broke unless nagurs are down,)
For they're bound for his bills—don't he *hould* his commission,
Quite resigned that *all others* should throw up their own?
It's a free counthry, shure—here we're all ov us gintlemen,
In ould England, meself knew, to sicn what was due,
An black nagurs here that don't larn, will repent it when
We comes to collect it—wid ten to their two.

CHORUS—
Hooray for Mac and the patriots—Vallandigham,
Long, Wall an Cox, Floyd, Voorhies and Pendleton!
Though not boys of *one color—all of one ma*—and Cunningham,
Herself—couldn't bate ould Democracy's *little* one.

Then hooray for the bould "minute guard of McClellan,"
We're the boys to make peace, (wid a rap on the head),
All we've done for the counthry, won't jist do, to tell on,
But there's many don't get their desarts till they're dead,
For free spache, an free duds, an our rights, to toast nagurs;
We'll get plunder galore, though the darkies run small,
Ain't we all the "friends" of Gov. Seymour?
Huroo—hoo! An how else would we know it, at all?

CHORUS—
Hooray for Mac, Fernandy, Vallandigham,
Seymour, Dodd, Sanders, Belmont an Pendleton,
Though not boys of *one color—all of one ma*—an Cunningham
Herself, couldn't bate ould Democracy's *little* one.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn that the officers of this company have been chosen from our first-class merchants, and are gentlemen of high standing in the community, and in the list of subscribers we find names of several bank presidents and many prominent merchants, which gives a guarantee that the business of the company and the interests of the subscribers will be well attended to. This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., who are reliable and obliging gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Disturbed Sleep.—Add one tablespoonful of Dr. T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER to a tumbler of cold water and drink before you retire; when you rise in the morning repeat the above. If that does not make you sleep, take two tablespoonfuls of the cider. For sale everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Coughs.—Add one tablespoonful of Dr. T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER to a half pint of water. Take once in two hours. For sale everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Hint to our Lady Readers.
"We advise all our lady friends in want of fine furs to examine the extensive assortment to be seen at BURKE'S, No. 210 Broadway, southeast corner Fulton-st. HE imports and manufactures his own stock, which enables him to undersell his competitors."

Travelers should always be Supplied with Dr. T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER, as they meet with so many changes of water. One swallow of the cider will counteract the bad effects of a change of water; being concentrated, one bottle will be sufficient for a trip. A swallow for car or boat sickness.
For sale everywhere.
B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74, Washington-st, N.Y.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $8. Boots of every description equally low.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

For Cleaning the Teeth and Purifying the breath—use Dr. T. TALBOT'S PINEAPPLE CIDER.
For sale everywhere.
B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N.Y.

Dr. T. B. Talbot's Medicated Concentrated PINEAPPLE CIDER.—The proprietor has known for a long time the very beneficial results arising from the use of this VALUABLE REMEDY, and has been induced to place it before the public for the benefit of suffering humanity. It will increase the strength, give vigor and action to the system, and regulate digestion. When taken internally for pains of all kinds—bilious colic, diarrhœa, diseases of the throat, pains in the chest, hoarseness, coughs, neuralgia, rheumatic pains, dyspepsia, acidity of the stomach, &c., &c., its soothing and quieting effect on the system is most astonishing.

Dr. Wilcox, an eminent physician, employed it with great success in treating fevers, dyspepsia, nervous affections, loss of appetite, weakness, palpitation of the heart, chronic diarrhœa, colic, dysentery, and diseases of the stomach and bowels. It is also particularly recommended by physicians to delicate females, and is an excellent remedy for enfeebled digestion, want of appetite, scrofula, nephritic affections, rheumatism, &c., &c. It never fails to relieve nervous tremor, wakefulness, disturbed sleep, &c. American ladies have used this article with great success to heighten their color and beauty.

It imparts cheerfulness to the disposition, and brilliancy to the complexion.

To travelers, especially, it is of inestimable value, and should be provided as a medicine for every journey in which the water is likely to vary in quality and tendency.

Persons residing in any part of the country may adopt it with the utmost confidence as a timely, efficacious restorative.

For sale everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.

Sore Throat.—Add ten drops of Dr. T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER to a pint of cold water, and use as a gargle; put a wet cloth around your neck when you retire.
For sale everywhere.
B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N.Y.

MARRIED.

BIRD—BRIANT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, at the residence of Rev. W. W. Newell, BENJAMIN P. BIRD and ABBEY ROSS BRIANT, both of Elizabeth, N. J.

DIED.

DRAKE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, WILLIAM B. DRAKE aged 56 years, 11 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, (not from his brother-in-law's, as erroneously stated in Friday's *Herald*,) No. 209 West 43d st., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

FLOOD.—On Saturday, Nov. 5, of wounds received at the battle of Spottsylvania Court-house, Col. HUGH C. FLOOD, 155th Regiment, Corcoran Irish Legion, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family, also the officers and ex-officers of the Legion, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 7, from No. 109 6th-st.

JOHNSTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, MARGARET, wife of Wm. Johnston, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 692 Greenwich-st., on Sunday, Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Glasgow and Paisley, Scotland, papers please copy.

MCMILLAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 3, SARAH FOX, beloved wife of George McMillan, aged 48 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 133 Tillary-st., corner of Stanton, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 1½ P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Thus has passed away,
We trust, to realms of endless day,
An affectionate wife,
A fond mother,
And a devoted friend.

MUDGETT.—In this city, on Friday, Nov. 4, ELIZA M., wife of B. F. Mudgett, aged 38 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 18 Park-av., corner of 35th-st., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

STEWART.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, CHARLOTTE PINKNEY, youngest daughter of W. P. and Helen Le Roy Stewart, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Ascension Church, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

SINCLAIR.—On Monday, Oct. 31, on board steamship *Evening Star*, CHARLES SINCLAIR, private Co. C, 3d Maryland Cavalry.

☞ Maryland papers please copy.

TAPPEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 4, Mrs. JANE ANN TAPPEN, aged 68 years.

Her remains will be taken to Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, for interment.

TILFORD.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 3, JAMES A TILFORD, aged 47 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 95 West 21st-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SOLDIERS' VOTES REMAINING IN THE New-York Post-office, Nov. 5. Letters containing soldiers' votes. Persons calling for these letters will be required to be *especially identified.*

Adams Henry
Adler Jacob
Addison John
Ball Capt J W
Baron Charles
Beckwith John
Beckhard Martin
Bick Peter
Bowen William, Bond-st
Burns John, Washington-st
Burghardt Xaphier
Butts Henry
Camp Weldon
Campbell Bernard, Delancy-st
Collins Thomas, Oak-st
Conklin Jerry W
Coyle John, care of Wm Alliff
Deely Michael
Delaney James, 21st Ward
Demsey W
Dimline Johann
Dempey C, 28th-st
Dermody Edward
Denny Thomas D, 18th-st
Dowling Thomas, 12th-st
Driscoll Martin, Cherry-st
Eaton John R
Fitzgerald Michael, Grand-st
Eddy Wm E
Fitzgerald Wm, Cedar-st
Fitzsimmons Michael, 13th-st
Fox John
Fuller Wm, 20th-st
Graf Barber
Gready Dum, W'shington-st
Haas Dr, 2d-st
Hargrove James
Hatton Thomas
Hegan Patrick, 7th-av
Hoog Peter
Hiler Moses H
Hughes Henry
Hye Thomas
Jones Joel
Knox James K
Langrigg T
Larkins Felix, 8th Ward
Lee James
Link Martin
Lodwick Thomas
Mack William, Chambers-st
Marr Larrie
Murdock John
Martin Michel, Bridget McHoney
Mist John, Robertson-st.
Moore Michael, Mulberry-st
Moffit Thomas
Moloney Michael, 18th-st
McCroberts Edward
McDonell James, 2d-av
McMann Patrick
Naigreen Paul
O'Brien James, 2d-av
Prain William, West Broadway
Purcell John
Ray Chas
Ress John
Rettig Wm, 4th-st
Ross John
Schmidt, Forsyth-st
Shaffer William
Shanley Michael
Salg Lewis
Smith Caleb
Stokley John
Stoeechler Louis, Leonard-st
Suckon August
Sullivan John B
Tracy John
Taylor James W
Teichman Isaac, 35th-st
Thompson Patrick
Tierney Jno, Malden-lane
Vautz Sagae
Van Ornan Jacob P
Watson Jerry
Welshe Mr, 4th-st
Wilson Thomas, Cherry-st

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen to two hundred dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—6,000 works, standard authors, half calf, half price; 10,000 medical books, cheapest place to buy in the city; 10,000 photographic albums, magnificent, at our price; 100,000 books, education, science, &c., at your price; 500,000 scrap prints, photographic pictures, at any price. LEGGATT & BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DYER, BY A young man well versed in both branches of the business. The best of reference can be given as to character and ability. Address P. O., Box No. 343 Auburn, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., Pastor. A course of sermons will be delivered by the Pastor in this church, by Divine permission, on *Esther, the Hebrew Orphan, Queen of Persia*—the first one to be delivered on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 6, at 7½ P. M., and the course to be continued on successive Sabbath evenings.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., near Elm. Preaching on Sabbath by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ evening. Subject in the evening, "The restoration of the Jews."

SABBATH EVENINGS IN LEXINGTON-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st.—The Pastor will deliver a lecture, in course, on the *Book of Revelations*, on next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. F. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7 P. M. Seats free.

HON. JOHN W. EDMONDS WILL SPEAK at Dodworth Hall SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Of What Use is Spiritualism?* The Moral Police Fraternity meet at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE SEXTON will be at the church THIS (Saturday) MORNING, also on MONDAY, the 7th inst., from 9 to 10 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews.

WHO SHALL RULE US?—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock. Seats free. Subject—*The Universal Monarchy.*

DR. THOMPSON WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY EVENING, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on *The Nation's Choice of Life or Death.* Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., one block from West 11th-st. and 7th-av. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

AT DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH— Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY— 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the morning.

REV. CHARLES PERKINS, WILL PREACH in the First Free-Baptist Church 28th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 6th instant, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the morning, and 7½ in the evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching on SABBATH, 6th inst., corner Madison and Catharine sts., by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, at 10½ A. M.; communion at 3 P. M.; monthly concert of prayer for seamen at 7½ P. M.; and preaching corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., by the pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. Also, preaching by Rev. E. L. BURNETT, corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. Seamen and friends are cordially invited. All seats free.

YOUTHS' MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.—The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Youths' Missionary Association, connected with the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, near Varick, will take place in the church, next SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. R. B. WESTBROOK, D. D., and WM. E. DODGE, Esq. Singing by the children. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE VITAL QUESTIONS OF THE DAY CONSIDERED IN THEIR MORAL AND RELIGIOUS BEARINGS at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., EVERY SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M. Speakers may give their views upon the war or peace, slavery or abolition. Should the Union be restored as it was, or should the Constitution be essentially changed.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avenues.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M., the second discourse on "*Our National Crisis.*" Rev. J. WARDLE, of Greene-st. M. E. Church, will preach at 10½ A. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and Sunday-school prayer-meeting at 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST (Protestant Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. Services SUNDAY MORNINGS at 10½; EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President of Columbia College, in the EVENING. The Sexton will furnish strangers with seats.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Services LORD'S DAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning—*The Unfruitful Tree*; for the evening—*The Christian Voter, or the Duty of the Christian Citizen on the 8th of November.*

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, on south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P M. Subject in the Evening—*Miracles as an Evidence of Divine Inspiration*—the seventh in a series of discourses on the Divine Authority of the Bible.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—KINGSBRIDGE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Rev. L. R. DICKINSON, Rector. The Bishop of the Diocese (D. V.) will consecrate this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 6, and preach on the occasion. Services at 10½ o'clock. Friends of the Church are invited.

THE CONGREGATION OF "GRACE CHURCH, HARLEM," Rev. WM. MOWBRAY, Rector, will hold Divine Services, D. V., in the Methodist Church, 2d-av., and 119th-st., on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M., and on every succeeding Sunday, at the same hour until further notice.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. C. D. BURBAY, Pastor. Services on SABBATH, Nov. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

THE THIRD ANNUAL SERMON OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, 35th-st., near the 6th-av., will be delivered on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, the 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, by the Rector, Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG. A special collection will be taken up. Evening service 7½ o'clock.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., near Macdougal.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sexton will be at the church every Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., is open for the worship of the Lord EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. The subject of the Discourse on Sunday Evening is—*The New Church a New Dispensation of Divine Truth.*

MR. JOHN STEVENSON, OF CANADA, will explain his chart, of 240 feet long, to the Second Advent Church, at Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, SUNDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 in the evening, showing that the jubilees and prophetic periods end in 1866. The public are invited.

FORSYTH METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, near Division-st. Rev. G. A. HUBBELL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Subject in the morning—*The Bible—the Hope of our Nation.* Subject in the evening—*The Fading Leaf.* Prayer services after evening preaching. Welcome all. Seats free to all parts of the church.

LEFFERTS PARK INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHAPEL—Corner of Marcy-av and Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Love Feast on SABBATH, at 9½ A. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. by Prof. MATHEWSON. In the EVENING by Rev. WM. IRVINE, Pastor.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—SUNDAY, Nov. 6, the Rev. J. F. YOUNG, assistant minister of Trinity Parish, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, Rector, at 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder BARNETT MATTHIAS, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on a future "Life and Christ's coming" kingdom, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KELLER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Daily Union prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT—West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Morning services at 10½; afternoon at 3 o'clock. Both in French, by Rev. Dr. VERREN, the Rector of this church.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-avenue and 33rd-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL minister. Regular Sabbath services A.M. and P.M. Subject for evening—*The Lord's Prayer* continued. Services 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Grand and Broome sts. Rev. WM. H. POOLE will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. JOHN E. WARDLE, will preach on our national affairs at 7½ o'clock P. M. Love Feast on Friday evening. Seats Free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Select pieces will be sung by the whole school. Visitors will address the children.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF REV. HENRY ANTHON, D. D., West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGER will enter upon his duties as Rector of this church, on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 6. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.—WORSHIP in their new house 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Preaching at 10½ A.M. and 7½ P.M., by the pastor. Rev. S. A. BAKER: also Monday 7½ P.M., by Rev. Dr. SMYTH of London, England. A gracious revival is in progress.

ANTI-POLITICAL.—PROF. MATTISON WILL preach, as usual, in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Moral Dangers of a Political Canvass*—a word in season to politicians. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

FAITH AND THE MOUNTAINS.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

ELEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—In 55th-st., near Lexington-av.—Will be dedicated NEXT SABBATH, Nov. 6. Rev. Dr. ADAMS will preach at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. CROSBY at 3½ P. M., Rev. Mr. HASTINGS at 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and in the EVENING by Rev. Mr. OTHEMAN. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at 3½ P. M.

REV. A. BLOOMER HART, RECTOR OF the Church of the Advent, will preach in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—REV. C. C. GOSS will deliver a lecture to the young men of the city, on the subject of *Temperance*, in the Church, Grand-st., one block east of Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free to all.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 1st and 2d avs., SUNDAY, 6th inst., Rev. B. GRISWOLD will preach in the morning, and the Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D.D., in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—Evening—*Our National Affairs.*

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, SIXTEENTH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelist preaching THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Christians of all denominations are invited to attend.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D.D., will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED THIS evening before the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., by Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY at 3 and 7 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. L. J. FLETCHER, of Brooklyn, will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Rector at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service being for deaf mutes.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—SERMON BY REV. DR. R. G. PORTER, on SUNDAY EVENING, in South Congregational Church, corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn. Subject: *Advantages of Denominationalism.*

POLITICAL.

UNITED UNION NOMINATION!
TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Member of Assembly,
SAMUEL C. MCGRAW.

FLAGS.—POLITICAL AND NATIONAL FLAGS of every description, on hand, in great varieties. ANNIN & CO., Manufacturers, No. 99 Fulton-st., corner of William-st, New-York. (Established 1847.)

POLITICAL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards.
UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.
J. WILSON GREEN, Ch'n Nom. Conv.
JAS. W. HUSTED, Secretary.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards.
REGULAR UNION CANDIDATE,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

ROOMS OF THE N. Y. STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE, Nov. 2, 1864.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Union State Committee, held at the Astor House in the City of New-York, on the 2d of November, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

The Executive Committee of the New-York Union State Committee, with a desire to harmonize the existing differences in the Sixth Congressional District, invited the two nominees, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND and Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS, to meet the Committee, and after hearing their statements in reference to the action of the nominating conventions and the subsequent attempt of the candidates to reconcile the differences in the District it was unanimously

Resolved, That it be recommended to the two candidates and the conventions nominating them, (they having already selected each one referee,) to empower the Executive Committee to select a third referee to act with the referees already chosen by the respective candidates, and that the decision of the majority to determine which of the two candidates should be the candidate of the Union party in the Sixth District.

The proposition was accepted by Mr. RAYMOND and the convention which nominated him, but a letter was received from the convention which nominated Col. HAWKINS *declining* the proposition and submitting a counter proposition, that the difference be decided and the candidate selected by casting lots:

Thereupon it was unanimously resolved, That the convention which nominated Col. HAWKINS having declined the proposition made by this committee, and having submitted propositions which this committee do not regard as either expedient or conducive to harmonious and vigorous action among the Union men of the District, *this committee, under all the circumstances of the case, and after careful inquiry as to the relative strength of the two candidates* RECOMMEND ALL UNION VOTERS IN THE DISTRICT TO CAST THEIR VOTES FOR HENRY J. RAYMOND AS THE REGULARLY NOMINATED UNION CANDIDATE.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman.
WALDO M. POTTER, Secretary.

Action of the National Union Executive Committee.

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1864.

At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, in the absence of Mr. RAYMOND, Hon. WM. CLAFFLIN, of Massachusetts, was appointed temporary Chairman.

The regular business of the committee having been transacted, the following resolution was offered, considered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are amply gratified to learn that Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND has accepted the nomination tendered him by the Union Convention of the Sixth Congressional District of the State of New-York; that our experience of his ability justifies us in recommending him to the people of that district, as one eminently qualified to faithfully represent them in the National Councils; and that we most earnestly desire his election, not because the position would benefit him, but because the country would be benefited by securing his services.

WM. CLAFFLIN, Chairman Pro Tem,
N. D. SPERRY, Secretary.

UNITED UNION AND WAR DEMOCRACY NOMINATION.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
JAMES M. THOMSON,
of the Eighteenth Ward.

CITIZENS' UNION CANDIDATE
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
CHARLES P. POLHAMUS.

UNION NOMINATION.
XIth ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
JOHN A. GRIDLEY.

NINETEENTH WARD, SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
United Union and War Democratic Nomination.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM H. DE CAMP.

NEW-YORK, Nov 4, 1864.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: The withdrawal of Capt. Manierre, as a candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, leaves Mr. Wm. E. Dodge and yourself the only loyal candidates for this district. The only hope of returning a Union man is by uniting the support of all loyal men upon a single candidate. With a full appreciation of your patriotism and unselfishness, and with the frankness and sincerity of true friends, we venture respectfully to suggest the question whether, in view of the present state of affairs, you will not think it due to patriotism and the public interest to withdraw your name as a candidate, and to request your friends to unite in a cordial and hearty support of that honest and patriotic citizen, William E. Dodge. Respectfully your obedient servants,

MOSES TAYLOR,
GEORGE BANCROFT,
CHAS. BUTLER,
C. H. MARSHALL,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
LE GRAND B. CANNON,
WM. W. DE FOREST,
STEPHEN HYATT,
WM. R. STEWART,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
ISAAC J. OLIVER,
ALBON P. MAN,
EDMUND STEPHENSON,
WM. P. ESTERBROOK,
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER,
JAMES KELLY,
TIM. G. CHURCHILL,
GEO. W. BLUNT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.

Messrs. Moses Taylor, George Bancroft and others:

GENTLEMEN: In accepting the nomination for Congress from the War Democracy of the Eighth Congressional District, my sole object was to vindicate the real sentiments of the district, which are an earnest devotion to the country and to the honest administration of public affairs; and although it would have been a matter of no little pride to represent such a constituency as composes the 18th, 20th and 21st Wards, and also, in a measure, the great and powerful City of New-York, mere personal gratification cannot be permitted to stand in the way of the general public good. Feeling that Mr. W. E. Dodge, who has never been an active politician, is nominated less for his affiliation with any political party than for his high qualities, his eminent ability, sterling integrity and unswerving loyalty; and having received the consent of my friends to withdraw whenever the public interest should demand, I have less reluctance in retiring.

This is no time to discuss mere party differences; our country is standing upon the brink of ruin—is writhing in the throes of a disease that may prove fatal; our unity has been threatened by armed traitors, and our flag trailed in the dust by Northern cowards at the feet of truculent rebels. At this crisis, in selecting candidates, the questions to be considered are no longer those of connection with party, but of devotion to country; and the base surrender of Democratic leaders to national enemies, and their treason to the principles of Democracy and to their true-hearted constituency, have left the vast majority of our party without candidates fully expressing their own sentiments.

This ground has been publicly taken by the loyal men of my own party affiliations, and in order to maintain it and carry into effect the resolutions announced by the War Democracy, that men of loyalty alone should receive their support, I consent to your wishes; and as it was a regard for these views that induced me to accept the nomination, it is in strict accordance with them, and to prove that I do not shrink from their personal effect, that I now withdraw. Yours, very respectfully,

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
MOZART, McKEON and GERMAN
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION,
MECHANICS' and WORKINGMENS'
NOMINATION.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
TYPE FOUNDER.

UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JAMES HUMPHREY.

UNION NOMINATION.
TWENTIETH WARD—ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Delegates of the above Association, held on Thursday, Oct. 27th inst.,
ROBERT USHER, Jr.,
was unanimously nominated for Assembly.
JOHN HOOPER, Chairman of Convention.

UNION NOMINATION
For Congress,
NINTH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.
12th, 19th and 22d Wards.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
9th District 18th Ward,
SAMUEL C. REED,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, President.
E. P. CLARK, Secretary.

UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Member of Assembly,
Ninth District, XVIth Ward,
SAMUEL C. REED,
the present incumbent.

ELECTION.
Rings for ballots for sale as heretofore by the sole manufacturer, C. A. BUNNER, No. 11 John-st. Also, by C. W. BROWER, corner 19th-st. and the 8th av. at all hours.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 5, 1864.

[illegible] U.S. 6s, '81... R. 107¾	500 Erie Railway... 102
[illegible] do... 107¾	2500 do... 101¾
[illegible] U.S. 6s, '81... C. 106½	100 Erie R. Pref... 105
2,000 do... 106½	10 Hud. Riv. R... 124
[illegible] R. 100	300 do... 123
[illegible] C. 100¾	10 Sixth-av. R... 118
[illegible] do... new iss. 100¾	25 Reading R... 139
[illegible] 100¾	500 do... 136¾
2,000 U.S. 5s, '74... C.	1500 do... 137
Indorsed... 95	400 Cleve. & Tol... 114
[illegible] C. 94¾	15 Chic. & Alt. R... 86
[illegible]	100 Mich. Cen. R... 130
April & Oct... 107¾	100 do... 131
2,500 U.S. 6s, 1 yr. C... 99¾	200 M. S. & N. I... 74½
[illegible]	200 do... 74¾
& Pac. R... 87	400 do... 75
500 Cal. St. 6s... 150	100 do... 75¾
500 Ill. C. 6's, '75... 100	2000 do... 75¾
10,000 O. & M. Cer... 40	200 do... 76
[illegible] 39¾	38 Panama R... 270
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. 6s... 100	100 Ill. Cen. R... 129
[illegible]	300 do... 129¾
[illegible]	500 do... 129½
[illegible]	400 do... 130
[illegible] Ocean Bank... 90	300 Cleve. & Pitts... 109
[illegible] Canton Co...	300 do... 108¾
[illegible]	6 Cle., Col. & Cin. R... [illegible]
[illegible] Am. Gold...	300 Chi. & N. W... [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Cum. Coal Co...	300 Chi. & N. W. Pref... [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1200 Chi. & R. I. R... [illegible]
[illegible]	300 C. B. & Q. R... [illegible]
[illegible]	200 P. F. W. & C... [illegible]
[illegible]	100 do... [illegible]
[illegible]	100 do... [illegible]
[illegible] Pac. M. S. C... 210	600 N. Y. Cen... 128

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts... 107¾
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. R... [illegible]
[illegible] Erie R...	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Pr... [illegible]
Hudson R. R... 123	300 P. F. W. & C... 105
do... b10 123¾	[illegible]
do... b30 123¾	[illegible]
Reading R... 137	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I... 75	200 Canton Co... 35
[illegible]	100 Cum. Coal... 53
[illegible]	100 Quick. Min... 83
[illegible]	100 Mariposa Min... 36¾
[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Ill. Cen. R... 130¾	[illegible]

SATURDAY, Nov. 5—P. M.

The Gold Room was advanced to-day 3@5 per cent., under the influence of the larger export demand of the week. The various steamers sailing for Europe to-day took out $1,569,890, making, with the previous shipments by the *Scotia* on Wednesday and the *City of Cork* yesterday, $3,296,890 for the week. The receipts from California to-day are $409,000. As the shipments of the week are scarcely equal to the gold disbursements from the Treasury Office, they have not perceptibly diminished the free supply in the gold room for cash delivery. On the other hand it is boasted that the combination of speculators to advance the price is quite equal to the work of carrying all that offers, though their banking facilities for doing so any longer than they keep the market up by their own manipulations are not so apparent. The sales to-day ranged 237½@244 per cent.

There was a strong market for Stocks at the First (and only Saturday) Board, and the Railways were even higher on the Street after the adjournment. At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with the close on Friday afternoon:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881...	106¾	106¾	Mich. Southern...	73¾	77
U. S. 5-20s...	100¾	100¾	Illinois Cen...	128¾	130
N. Y. Central...	127	127¾	Pittsburgh...	105½	108
Erie...	100¾	102¾	Fort Wayne...	104	106
Erie Preferred...	108	105	Rock Island...	100¾	102
Hudson...	122	123¾	Reading...	134½	137
Canton...	34¾	35	Quicksilver...	83	84
[illegible] Cer., new	95	95	Cum'land Coal...	52¾	53¾
Northwest...	44¾	46	Mariposa...	36¾	37¾
Ohio & M. Certifs.	39¾	42	N. West Pref...	81¾	84

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants... 112	Bank of N. H... 102
American... 137	Metropolitan... 112
Butchers & Drovers... 130	Shoe and Leather... 90
National... 102	Corn Exchange... 102¾
State of New-York... 112	Marine... 150
Commerce... 100	Commonwealth... 100
Ocean... 90	Import. & Traders'... 100
American Exchange... 118	

And the following bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83... 105	Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F... 105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87... 105	Illinois Cen... 119
N. Y. Cen. Real Es... 107	Alt. & T. H. 1sts... 105
N. Y. C. 6s, subscript... 100	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref... 87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76... 117	Chi. & N. W. S. F... 106¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76... 120	Chi. & N. W. Int. B... 97¾
Erie 4ths, '80... 113	Chi. & N. W. 1sts... 100
Erie 5ths, '88... 110	Tol. & Wab. ext... 100
Buff. N. Y. & E. '77... 105	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts... 104
Hudson R. 2ds S. F... 110	Chic. & Tol. S. F... 96
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '72... 110	Pitts. F. W. & C. 1sts... 113¾
Harlem, 2ds '68... 105	Pitts. F. W. & C. 2ds... 102
Mich. Cen. '69 and '72... 120	Pitts. F. W. & C. 3ds... 91
Mich. [illegible] new, '82... 111	Pitts. & Mo. L. G... 66
Chi. B. & Quincy... 122	Chi. & Alt. 1sts... 106¾
Mich. S. 2ds... 108	Al. & C. W... 66

The amount of Customs dues for the day were $97,000.

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of only $361,686, against $1,518,634 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mnfs. of Wool.	253	$72,868	228	$138,137	1,153	$478,598
Mnfs. Cotton.	76	20,260	13	3,379	118	34,352
Mnfs of Silk.	65	87,397	8	1,110	111	[illegible]
Mnfs. of Flax	333	[illegible]	16	4,363	486	[illegible]
Miscellaneous.	19	5,365	—	[illegible]	61	[illegible]
Totals	756	$207,797	325	$153,[illegible]	1,927	$721,633
		153,[illegible]				207,797
Total entered		$361,686	Total marketed			$[illegible]

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Gen. Grant's Last Demonstration—Detailed Rebel Official and Unofficial Accounts.

THE LAST MOVEMENT.

THE REBELS MAGNIFY THEIR SUCCESS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 28.

During Wednesday night the enemy threw across to the north side, at Deep Bottom, a heavy column of troops, numbering from fifteen to twenty thousand—some put the number as high as thirty thousand. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a general activity was manifested along the enemy's entire front on the north side, and shortly after they made a demonstration in force against our extreme left, on the Charles City road, at a point about four and a half miles below the city. We opened on them with artillery at long range. Their skirmishers continued to advance and engage ours, but were repeatedly driven back. Later in the day they made a show of advancing on our whole front, but were everywhere checked by our artillery and skirmishers.

Our troops on the Osborne turnpike had the satisfaction of shelling Fort Harrison. Our fire was heavy and evidently effective. The fort replied feebly.

The cannonade, most of which was done by our guns, was very heavy, especially between 2 o'clock P. M. and nightfall, and was intermingled with brisk musketry. On the Charles City road, throughout the day, the enemy seemed intent upon turning our left. They made repeated and very desperate assaults upon our lines at this point; but were each time repulsed with fearful loss in killed and wounded. During the last assault our men captured, in the ditch in front of our works, over five hundred prisoners, who, we are glad to say, have been safely landed in the Libby. As at present informed, we are disposed to regard the movement of the enemy as a heavy feint; the great attack, if any, being on the south side.

So far our advices from the neighborhood of Petersburgh are vague and unsatisfactory, being only such as are brought by excited passengers who came over on last night's train. They report that a serious battle was fought yesterday, lasting most of the day, on the Boydton plank road, seven miles southwest of Petersburgh, and that the enemy, attacking our intrenchments, were six or seven times repulsed with heavy loss. They also report that Brig.-Gen. DEARING, of our cavalry, was killed. Three thousand prisoners and some guns it was likewise said we had captured.

Though these accounts may be true, we cannot commend them as trustworthy until further confirmed. We only know positively that, simultaneously with the demonstration or feint against our left, the enemy moved in heavy force against our right, south-west of Petersburgh, and we think, in the latter case, brought on a fight.

It is also certain the enemy were in motion in PICKETT's front, extending from the neighborhood of Dutch Gap southwestwardly, and that there was a sharp skirmish there.

The demonstration on the north side may have been a feint to cover the real attack on our right, beyond Petersburgh, or the whole movement of the enemy may be but a preliminary to more serious operations, to be undertaken to-day or hereafter.

Our losses on the north side, in all the artillery firing of yesterday, amounted to almost nothing. We have heard of only a few men wounded, and from the south side we have nothing we regard as authentic but the death of Gen. DEARING. We, of course, know nothing of the enemy's losses. Gen. DEARING, though a mere youth, being only 22 years of age, was one of the rising men of the army. Resigning his cadetship at West Point, he began the war as a Lieutenant of the Washington (Louisiana) Artillery, rose to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy of artillery, was made Colonel of cavalry, and then Brigadier-General of cavalry. He was from Campbell County, Virginia.

A telegram received last night from Chaffin's Bluff states that yesterday evening we repulsed the enemy on the Williamsburgh road, taking four stands of colors and 200 prisoners.

Late last night we learned from an official source that the enemy made assaults on our lines, both on the north and south sides, and had been repulsed everywhere with serious loss. We also learned from the same source that our whole loss on the north side is not more than twenty.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 29.

The general view of the skirmishing below Richmond on Thursday, given by us on yesterday, requires no important modification. The attacks of the enemy were so easily repulsed, and our casualties were so rare, that there was little beyond the mere mention of the enemy's discomfiture to record. The movements of our troops were beautiful, and the alacrity with which our men met and repulsed every assault of the enemy, was conspicuous. But the enemy did not come up to the work with that drunken madness which was doubtless expected of them, and such as "illustrated their valor" in the Summer campaign, when life and whisky were both cheap in the Yankee army. Our casualties, all told, amount to thirty men wounded and some half a dozen killed. The enemy lost many killed and wounded, besides three hundred and eighty-eight prisoners, including the following officers:

Capt. John C. Keeman, Tenth New-Hampshire.
Capt. H. Wentworth, Nineteenth Wisconsin.
Capt. M. Sherif, Nineteenth Wisconsin.
Capt. H. C. Backman, Ninety-sixth New-York.
Capt. M. F. Cochrane, Tenth New-Hampshire.
Capt. J. Carroll, Fifth Maryland.
Capt. Henry Ward, First United States Colored Troops.
First Lieut. A. C. Hadley, Adjutant Nineteenth Wisconsin.
First Lieut. H. H. Murray, Thirteenth New-Hampshire.
First Lieut. Thos. Simpson, First Rhode Island Artillery.
First Lieut. M. C. Harris, Ninety-sixth New-York.
First Lieut. Frank Saunders, One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York.
First Lieut. S. L. Bryant, One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York.
Lieut. Dewitt C. Welldier, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York.
Lieut. Geo. A. Potter, One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York.
Lieut. J. S. Chase, Eighth Maine.
Lieut. Thos. E. Allen, Ninety-sixth New-York.
Lieut. Daniel O'Connor, One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York.
J. B. Strawbridge, Medical Director Eighteenth Army Corps.

The fighting at Petersburgh commenced about sunrise on our extreme right. The enemy attacked, projecting a heavy force from the rear of his main line against our position on the Boydton plank-road. This movement, occurring somewhat in the nature of a surprise, proved a success, so far as advancing was concerned. We lost some three hundred men, killed, wounded and captured, chiefly the latter. As soon, however, as the movement became well defined, Gen. HETH attacked the enemy and drove them for some distance, capturing two hundred and sixty prisoners and several stand of colors. The strength of the enemy at a position they had taken, commanding the road and country about Burgess' mill pond, prevented him from attempting to drive them from that road. It was rumored yesterday evening that the enemy had abandoned the plank-road.

We are pleased to learn that Gen. DEARING, who was reported killed, was unhurt. Our casualties were very light.

About 10 o'clock on Thursday night the enemy made a charge upon our lines on Rives' farm, breaking through them for a few moments, but breaking out of them very quickly as soon as their character was ascertained. When approaching our works they responded to the hail of the sentinal, "Friends," and then bulged forward. In a minute after they were assailed with bullet and bayonet. A few were captured, a few were killed, and the rest got away in the darkness. It was raining at the time, and about as dismal as an autumnal night could be.

Yesterday all was again comparatively quiet. A little cannonading occurred on both fronts, but nothing has transpired.

GEN. LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

MOSBY AND LOMAX.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Oct. 29, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Gen. EARLY reports that the enemy attacked Gen. LOMAX's forces at Milford, on the 25th instant, with one brigade and two pieces of artillery, and were repulsed. The next day they attacked with two brigades and six pieces of artillery, and were again driven back.

Gen. LOMAX reports our loss very slight.

Col. MOSBY reports that since the advance of the enemy up the Manassas Gap Railroad, he has killed, wounded and captured over three hundred, his loss being four wounded and one captured.

R. E. LEE, General.

HAMPTON.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Oct. 29, 1864.

Hon. James A Seddon, Secretary of War:

General HAMPTON followed the enemy on his withdrawal Rowanty creek, driving his rear guard across and pursuing the cavalry behind the lines of their infantry.

Several hundred prisoners were captured, and the enemy burned some of their caissons and ambulances.

Our lines are reëstablished.

R. E. LEE, General.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Oct. 31, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Gen. MAHONE penetrated the enemy's picket line last night near Petersburg, and swept it for half a mile, capturing two hundred and thirty officers and men, without the loss of a man.

The total number of prisoners captured on the 27th below Petersburg, according to Gen. HILL's report, was seven hundred.

R. E. LEE.

RECONSTRUCTION.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS' LETTER TO WM. KING.

The Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday last publishes the following letter from the rebel Vice President:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., Oct. 1, 1864.

Wm. King, Sr., Esq.:

SIR: I have considered the message you delivered me yesterday from Gen. SHERMAN with all the seriousness and gravity due the importance of the subject. The message was a verbal invitation by him, through you to me, to visit him at Atlanta, to see if we could agree upon some plan of terminating this fratricidal war without the further effusion of blood. The object is one which addresses itself with peculiar interest and great force to every well-wisher of his country—to every friend of humanity—to every patriot—to every one attached to the principles of self-government, established by our common ancestors. I need not assure you, therefore, that it is an object very dear to me; there is no sacrifice I would not make short of principle and honor, to obtain it, and no effort would I spare, under the same limitations, with any reasonable or probable prospect of success.

But, in the present instance, the entire absence of any power on my part to enter into any such negotiations, and the like absence of any such power on his part, so far as appears from his message, necessarily precludes my acceptance of the invitation thus tendered. In communicating this intention to Gen. SHERMAN, you may also say to him that if he is of opinion that there is any prospect of our agreeing upon any terms of adjustment to be submitted to the action of our respective Governments, even though he has no power to act in advance in the premises, and will make this known to me in some formal and authoritative manner (being so desirous for peace himself as you represent him to have expressed himself), I would most cheerfully and willingly, with the consent of our authorities, accede to his request thus manifested, and enter with all the earnestness of my nature, upon the responsible and arduous task of restoring peace and harmony to the country, upon the principles of honor, right and justice to all parties. This does not seem to me to be at all impossible, if truth and reason should be permitted to have their full sway. Yours, most respectfully.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

RECRUITING.

AN ORDER FROM HOWELL COBB.

HEADQUARTERS GEORGIA RESERVES, AND MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, MACON, GA., Oct. 20, 1864.

The movements now being made to redeem every portion of Georgia from the occupation of the enemy will be attended with success if her own people will do their duty. The active and faithful discharge of this duty by every man who owes service to his country, alone is necessary to accomplish the result. To effect this result at once is the object of this circular.

All officers belonging to this command, especially enrolling officers, are instructed to use renewed efforts in enforcing all orders for the return of absentees to their commands, as well as sending forward those who have so far failed or refused to report. These officers are notified that they must see to it that every man in their respective counties or districts, who belongs to the Confederate army, either of the field or the reserve, is made to report at once to his proper command; and in case of the men belonging to the militia, they will report to these headquarters the names of all such found at home without proper authority. It is the fixed purpose of both Confederate and State authorities that the man who can serve the country in this critical juncture shall do it, and no effort will be spared by either to effect the result. Not only to officers but to every good citizen is the appeal made to bring into the service every man able to do duty in the field.

A few weeks of faithful service by every man in Georgia able and liable to do it would drive the last enemy from our soil and rid the State forever of their hateful presence.

Georgians! the destiny of your State is in your hands. Now is the time to strike the blow; and if the enemy is not driven from your soil it will be your fault, not theirs.

HOWELL COBB, Major-Gen. Commanding, &c.

BEAUREGARD.

Gen. BEAUREGARD issued the following orders upon taking command of the Department of the West:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST, JACKSONVILLE, Ala., Oct. 17, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—In obedience to the orders of the President of the Confederate States, I assume command this day of the military division of the West, east of the Mississippi River, comprising the Department of Tennessee and Georgia, commanded by Gen. J. B. HOOD, and the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR. These officers will retain command of their respective departments, issuing orders necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

In assuming command of this important military division, I enjoin upon all officers and soldiers harmony, zeal, implicit and prompt obedience to orders, and confidence in themselves and their commanders, and success will then surely crown their efforts to drive the enemy from our soil and establish the independence of our country.

The following are the officers of my personal and general staff:

First Lieut. A. R. Chisholm, Aid-de-Camp.
First Lieut. A. G. Tontant, Aid-de-Camp.
Col. Geo. W. Brent, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut. Col. J. M. Otey, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Maj. Henry Bryan, Assistant Inspector-General.
Maj. J. B. Eustis, Assistant Inspector-General.
Maj.-Gen. M. L. Smith, Chief of Engineers.
Maj. Edward Willis, Chief Quartermaster.
Maj. F. Molloy, Chief Commissary.
Surgeon R. L. Brodie, Medical Director.
Surgeon Samuel Choppin, Medical Inspector.

The Medical Director, Chief Quartermaster and Chief Commissary will act only as inspectors of their respective departments until further orders.

All communications to the headquarters of this military division will be addressed to this place until further notice.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.
Official: GEO. WM. BRENT, Col. and A. A. G.

Letter from Judge-Advocate-General Holt.

The following is Judge-Advocate HOLT's letter submitting the case of the election frauds to the consideration of the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1864.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the indorsed report and supplemental reports, with accompanying papers, of Maj.-Gen. WALLACE and Col. SEWARD, Special Judge-Advocate, under date of 23d and 25th inst. The facts which they present are of the gravest import, disclosing, as they do, a carefully matured plan for defrauding the soldiers of the State of New-York now in the field, of their votes at the approaching Presidential election. The character of this conspiracy—for such it may well be designated—as well as its mode of action, are so fully exhibited in the papers now brought to your notice, that it is deemed unnecessary to enter upon any examination of its details. How far these conspirators have proceeded in their guilty work cannot now be known. Enough, however, appears to justify the belief that this city is the principal seat of their operations, though their fraudulent practices are no doubt being vigorously plied at Baltimore, and possibly at other points. It was stated by one of these offenders, since arrested, that they had more than twenty men at work in Washington, and that they were sending off the ballots, as fabricated by them, in dry-goods boxes full.

In a country of popular freedom, the ballot box has for the honest patriot a sanctity approaching to that which the altar has for the Christian, and he who would deliberately violate it, is prepared for the commission of any crime, which avarice or an unbridled lust for power may suggest. The craven criminality of the conduct now brought to light is the more apparent when it is remembered that these frauds are sought to be perpetrated, not upon citizens at home and capable of guarding their rights, but upon soldiers who, upon distant fields of danger and death, are defending with their lives the honor and existence of the Government. That it is the duty of the military authorities, so far as practicable, to protect the soldiers of the Republic from these corrupt machinations, will scarcely be denied. This duty is rendered the more pressing, at this moment, because in the present conjuncture of public affairs the life of the country may depend as much upon the ballots as it does upon the muskets of the brave men who are sought to be made the victims of these shameless crimes.

It is for the Secretary to determine what direction he can give to the power with which he is invested, so as to secure to our armies the elective franchise, in the freedom and purity with which the Constitution and laws of the State have bestowed it. Respectfully submitted.

J. HOLT, Judge-Advocate General.

Sheridan's Cavalry.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GEN. CUSTER.

HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Oct. 21, 1864.

Soldiers of the Third Cavalry Division:

With pride and gratification your Commanding General congratulates you upon your brilliant achievements of the past few days.

On the 19th of the present month you attacked a vastly superior force of the enemy's cavalry, strongly posted, with artillery in position, and commanded by that famous "savior of the valley," ROSSER.

Notwithstanding the enemy's superiority in numbers and position, you drove him twenty miles, capturing his artillery—six pieces in all; also, his entire train of wagons and ambulances, and a large number of prisoners. Again, during the memorable engagement of the 19th instant, your conduct throughout was sublimely heroic, and without a parallel in the annals of warfare. In the early part of the day, when disaster and defeat seemed to threaten our noble army upon all sides, your calm and determined bearing, while exposed to a terrible fire from the enemy's guns, added not a little to restore confidence to that portion of our army already broken and driven back on the right.

Afterward, rapidly transferred from the right flank to the extreme left, you materially and successfully assisted in defeating the enemy in his attempt to turn the left flank of our army. Again ordered on the right flank, you attacked and defeated a division of the enemy's cavalry, driving him in confusion across Cedar Creek. Then changing your front to the left at a gallop, you charged and turned the left flank of the enemy's line of battle, and pursued his broken and demoralized army a distance of five miles. Night alone put an end to your pursuit.

Among the substantial fruits of this great victory, you can boast of having captured five battle flags, a large number of prisoners, including Maj.-Gen. RAMSEUR, and forty-five of the forty-eight pieces of artillery taken from the enemy on that day, thus making fifty-one pieces of artillery which you have captured from the enemy within the short period of ten days.

This is a record of which you may well be proud, a record won and established by your gallantry and perseverance. You have surrounded the name of the Third Cavalry Division with a halo as enduring as time.

The history of this war, when truthfully written, will contain no brighter page than that upon which is recorded the chivalrous deeds, the glorious triumphs of the soldiers of the Third Division.

G. A. CUSTER, Brig.-Gen. Com'g.
[Official.] CHAS. SIEBERT, Captain and A. A. G.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Nov. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
C'y of Manchest'r	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Germania	Nov. 15	New-York	S'ampton
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
City of London	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Nov. 23	Boston	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Hecla	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Oct. 25	Liverpool	New York
City of Baltimore	Oct. 26	Liverpool	New-York
North American	Oct. 27	Liverpool	Quebec
City of Limerick	Oct. 29	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Boston
Sidon	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York
City of London	Nov. 2	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	Nov. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Nov. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Boston
China	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Corsica	Nov. 7	New-York	Havana
Eagle	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana
Evening Star	Nov. 12	New-York	New-Orleans
Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana

For California.

Costa Rica	Nov. 14	New-York	Aspinwall
Golden Rule	Nov. 19	New-York	Nicaragua
Ocean Queen	Nov. 23	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1:30, 2:20 and 8:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE STILL OFFERING
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS,
NOTWITHSTANDING
THE RECENT LARGE ADVANCE IN GOLD,
AND WILL ON
MONDAY, NOV. 7TH,
LARGELY REPLENISH
THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS,
CONSISTING OF
RICH AND MEDIUM PRICED
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
PLAIN AND FANCY COLORED
SILKS, SATINS AND ANTIQUES,
SUITABLE FOR EVENING AND STREET WEAR.
ALSO,
AN UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT
OF
BLACK SILKS,
IN PLAIN,
FIGURED,
CORDED,
RADZIMIR,
ARMURE,
MOIRE FRANCAIS,
ANTIQUES, &c.,
OF THE MOST CELEBRATED MAKES,
AND IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR
RETAIL SALES.
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
CLOAKS, BASQUES, CIRCULARS,
IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH,
(ALL OF THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,)
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR,
FRENCH CASHMERE,
PAISLEY AND SCOTCH
WOOL SHAWLS,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS,
CASSIMERES AND TWEEDS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR
LADIES, GENTS AND MISSES,
IN EVERY STYLE.
EVERY NOVELTY IN
MOURNING GOODS,
COTTON, SILK,
MERINO
AND
LAMBS WOOL
HOSIERY;
SILK AND CLOTH,
PLUSH LINED, BUCK,
CASTOR,
DOG-SKIN AND
CHEILLEY'S CELEBRATED
KID GLOVES;
BLACK AND WHITE
BALMORAL AND
HOOP SKIRTS.
ALSO,
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
FAMILY AND
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS AND TOWELINGS;
Together with a well selected STOCK in every variety of make in
WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS,
PRINTS, &c.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
CORNICES, PINS;
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
in elegant designs.
VESTIBULE LACES, &c., &c.,
Well worthy the attention of
HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

VELVETS,
FRENCH,
GERMAN
and ENGLISH
ROYALS AND UNCUT,
of every desirable shade in market.
BLACK LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,
all widths, the choicest shades, manufactured expressly for us, and fully up to their usual high standard of excellence.
TAILOR'S VELVETS, for Vestings, &c.—just received, an importation of Cloth Colors, viz.: Drabs, Brown, Claret, Blue, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!!!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand st.,
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS
DELAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
UNDER GARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
A large assortment at retail
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 and 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.,
a large assortment at retail.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will largely replenish on MONDAY, Nov. 7, and will continue to offer for sale for one week all their
POPULAR STOCKS OF
DRESS GOODS, &c., &c., the
Without any ADVANCE IN PRICES, notwithstanding increased value in gold.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

MME. HUERSTEL
HAS OPENED HER
PARISIAN GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
CLOAKS, DRESSES, AND PARISIAN CORSETS,
AT NO. 90 BLEECKER-ST.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS—including very desirable Black Squares.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.,
Third door below Amity-st.

NEW STYLE OF COMBS FOR SALE.—Brushes rebristled; broken combs, opera and eye-glasses, parasols, fans and jewelry repaired at "Comb Store," 347 Broadway, and 177 8th-av., bet. 22d and 23d sts.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TASSELS, WINDOW SHADES, and FIXTURES, in great variety.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST:
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
A large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and fleecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

ISTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school. No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 38th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 2.
Address, for catalogues,
Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway. SCHOOL. corner 21st-st.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER,
ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG,
No. 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 46 Irving-place.
Opened on the 20th of September.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 125 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 82 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, New-York. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Very few received. Circulars of the Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,249 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies. No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boy's, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th st., will reopen Sept. 21.

TEACHERS.

LANGUAGES.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN wishes to find a situation as professor of living languages in some college or university; best reference as to character and ability; could teach French, Italian, German and Spanish; is thoroughly acquainted with military drill. Address, with full particulars, ALPHA, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGH teacher, a situation in a private school or seminary. Qualifications—English branches or mathematics. The best of reference given. Address Box A, Long Branch, N. J.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIRTY YEARS OF FEMALE LIFE—A popular medical book for females. For sale, wholesale and retail, No. 334 Bowery, BURNTON'S, and booksellers generally. Price $1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUNCH COUNTER FOR SALE—ONE OF the best in the lower part of the city, doing a first-rate business, with everything complete. Address A. E. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COAL.

THE VERY BEST OF COAL WHOLEsale and retail, by S. LOYD, No. 322 8th-av., corner 27th st., at $1 per ton less than any other yard can afford to sell. A large stock of [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

In view of the approaching election and the existing political excitement, I deem it a duty incumbent on me as Chief Magistrate of this city, to warn and advise all citizens not to allow themselves to be drawn into any controversy, or gather in crowds on the streets or in the vicinity of the polls. All well-disposed and orderly citizens will deposit their votes and immediately retire from the polls.

The police and special aids of the Sheriff will in the discharge of their duty see that the ordinances and laws respecting elections, and the rules and regulations in reference to voting, shall be properly enforced.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of [illegible]. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give them [illegible] arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, [illegible] entertainment. Commandants of regiments [illegible] on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, [illegible] City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHARFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE.
HECTOR MORISON.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers on commission. That the names of all the general and special partners in such partnership are Hector Morison, James Henry Whitehouse, Daniel M. Jarvis, Edward M. Whitehouse and Edward Whitehouse. That said Hector Morison is a general partner, and that his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York. That said James Henry Whitehouse is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn aforesaid. That said Daniel M. Jarvis is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York. That said Edward M. Whitehouse is a general partner, and his place of residence is Irvington, Westchester County, and State of New-York. That said Edward Whitehouse is the special partner, and his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn aforesaid. That the said Edward Whitehouse, the said special partner, has contributed in actual cash payments the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of the said partnership. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the period at which it is to terminate is the first day of November, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and its business is to be conducted and carried on in the City of New-York aforesaid.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

HECTOR MORISON,
J. H. WHITEHOUSE,
D. M. JARVIS,
EDW'D M. WHITEHOUSE,
EDW'D WHITEHOUSE.

No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (Signed)

EDWARD D. GARESCHE,
CHARLES A. MINTON,
EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON. Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD D. GARESCHE,
CHARLES A. MINTON.

EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 17 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between HENRY KEATOR and HUGH S. McILVAIN, carpenters, No. 121 East 18th-st., N. Y., under the firm name of KEATOR & McILVAIN, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 28th day of May, 1864. All persons having claims against said firm will present them for settlement immediately. The business will be continued by H. S. McILVAIN, at No. 121 East 18th-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERRY'S
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty of either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color.

Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all Druggists. Call for PERRY'S Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New-England.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 285 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

LEGACY TO A PERSON NAMED OLIVER, OR HIS ISSUE.—A person of the above name left Scotland a good many years ago, as supposed, and he, or his lawful issue, will reap much advantage if identified within a limited time. The person referred to, or his issue, will please address by post a letter or letters to Mr. R. ELLIS, W. S., Edinburgh, stating the following particulars, viz.: His full name or names; what part of Scotland he left, and when he left, and whether he left alone, or with whom he left; with whom he resided in Scotland when young, and where he went, and who are or were his relations or connections; also, his present age.

Although identification is necessary within a limited time, yet the time is not so limited as to render any personal present interview necessary, and it is not desired that any person should incur the trouble and expense of making personal application within the present year, or in the next succeeding year.

A RARE COLLECTION OF OLD FOREIGN and American coin on exhibition and for sale, at the Exchange Office, No. 163 Bowery, under the Bank.
WILSON DEFENDORF.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 169 East 18th st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of from $3,000 to $30,000. Apply to [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THE NORTH AMERICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY,

OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICES, NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CAPITAL..........................$1,250,000
125,000 SHARES; VALUE $10 EACH.

President,
NOAH L. WILSON.
Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON.
Treasurer,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.
Secretary,
ARTHUR B PROAL.
General Superintendent of Ohio and Virginia Properties,
ISRAEL R. WATERS, Marietta, Ohio.
Superintendent of Oil Creek Properties,
HERBERT KETTELL.
Attorneys,
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
Bankers,
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
Trustees.

NOAH L. WILSON, President of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of Messrs. Schchardt & Gebhard.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Messrs. Foster & Thomson.
WILLIAM F. ROELOFSON, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY MORGAN, of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons.
WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Sons.
WILLIAM H. GUION, of Messrs. Williams & Guion.
DAVID GIBSON, of Messrs. David Gibson & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
THOMAS C. BUCKLEY, of Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley.

The property on which this company is organized, consists of interests in the Kinter, Ocean, Hammond, Paint-er, and Lloyd wells, on Oil Creek, and the celebrated Reed well on Cherry Run, and in fee simple property of thirty-five acres adjoining the Reed well on Cherry Run.

The producing interests thus owned yield on the average 175 barrels of oil a day, which will be shortly increased by additional wells, now sinking on the property on Cherry Run.

It also holds the fee simple interest in the Reany and Scofield farms, on Duck Creek, Washington County, Ohio, containing 170 acres of lands, portions of which are now already leased for oil purposes.

They also own leasehold interests in that neighborhood, and on Hughes River, Ritchie County, Va., amounting to 2,200 acres.

The capital stock represents the cost of the above property to the company, and with the exception of 12,500 shares, reserved for working capital, has all been subscribed for at $10 per share.

Application for reserved shares can be made at the offices of the company, or to
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street.

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL
STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING
REGULAR MONTHLY DIV-
IDENDS ARE FOR
SALE AT
NICOLAY'S.
STOCK SALES ROOMS.
No. 52 William-street.

☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE TARR FARM

PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.	New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL	Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.	New-York.
LANSON A. SUMNER	Albany, N. Y.
J. B. BELDEN, M. D.	New-York.
J. T. SANGER	New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH	New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its property.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of a large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris,	Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss,	Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer.	Smith Barker, Jr,

John H. Rhodes.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
W. B. DOBLES, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

Office of the Security Insurance Company,
No. 31 Pine-st.,
New-York, Oct. 24, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

Chatham Bank, Oct. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election will be held at the banking room, No. 184 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 7 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE FOUNTAIN OIL COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL......................$1,000,000
100,000 Shares—Par Value, $10 per Share.
Subscription Price, $5 per Share.
PRESIDENT,
MORRIS RANGER.
TREASURER,
BENJAMIN NATHAN.

TRUSTEES.
CHARLES LULING, of Messrs. Charles Luling & Co.
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
BENJAMIN NATHAN, No. 4 Hanover-st.
JOSEPH FATMAN, of Messrs. Joseph, Fatman & Co.
GEORGE KING, No. 43 Broadway.
MORRIS RANGER, No. 166 Front-st.

The FOUNTAIN OIL COMPANY has been organized under the general Mining and Manufacturing Law of the State of New-York.

Application for a limited number of shares of stock in this Company can be made to Messrs. CHARLES LULING & CO., in the rear of No. 52 Exchange-place. Said stock is to be issued subject to no further calls or assessments.

Information in regard to the prospects of the Company may be had from either of the Trustees.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK

NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 2, 1864.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this company will be held at the office at Pittsburgh on the SECOND WEDNESDAY, 9th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 7th, to SATURDAY, the 12th of November, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,

In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
Francis B. Arts, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Jno. M. Robertson	229 Broadway.
William H. Wiley	260 Washington-st.
Luman B. Wing	363 South-st.
Stephen B. Brague	8 Wall-st.
Peter U. Morgan	237 Washington-st.

Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

Office Wells, Fargo &, Co., No. 84 Broadway,
New-York, Oct. 28, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

Office New-York Mining Company,
New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Messrs Ward & Co. No. 54 Wall-st., on MONDAY, seventh (7th) of November next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

Office of the International Gold Amalgamating
Company, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 7,
New-York, Nov. 5, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL COOPER, Secretary.

Office Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
New-York, 3d November, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Tuesday, 15th, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

Metropolitan Insurance Company,
No. 108 Broadway, Oct 2, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the choice of six directors, in the places of those whose term of office will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d day of November until after the election.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
By order of the Directors.

Office of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance
Company, New-York, Nov. 3, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 151 Broadway, on MONDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

Office of the Third-av. Railroad Co.,
New-York, Oct. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

Chatham Bank, New-York, Oct. 22, 1864.

Office Mississippi & Missouri R. R.,
No. 13 William-st., N. Y.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Nov. 8, will be paid on that day at the Corn Exchange Bank.
GEO. T. W. DAVIS, Treasurer.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.
Office Continental Bank Building, No. 7
Nassau-st., New-York, Oct. 15, 1864.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent., payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record this day.
A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. Ingersoll, Secretary.

The American Exchange Bank,
New-York, Oct. 25, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 7. Transfer books will be closed from this date and reopened TUESDAY, Nov. 8.
B. MURRAY, Cashier.

Office of the Rynd Farm Oil Company,
No. 8 Broad Street,
New-York, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of (3½) three and one-half per cent., payable on and after 9th inst. Transfer books closed until Nov. 10.
S. F. JENKINS, Sec'y.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT.—M. G. WIDGER, NO. 165 Bowery, unveils the mysteries of futurity, on business of all kinds, prescribes medicine for all diseases, losses, numbers, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; willing and obliging; can give good reference. Apply at No. 94 Watts-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, A few ladies and gentlemen's washing. Call at, or address No. 168 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WELL acquainted with housekeeping, and having certificates of high character, wishes employment in a family going to reside in San Francisco. A note through the Post-office, addressed to MARY HALE, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

HELP WANTED.

CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO has been employed in a fancy dry goods, a small ware or similar business, can get a situation in a German dry goods importing house as entry clerk and assistant salesman; best of references wanted. Apply, with full particulars, to Box No. 3,480 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper. Address, with references, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office, post paid.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and pailiasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse	Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking	Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis	Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace	Saturday, Dec. 17.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage. $125 in currency; Steerage. $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Nov. 19
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Nov. 26

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the
United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov 19.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 31.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The Morning Star is 2,048 tons, the Evening Star 2,015, the Guiding Star 2,416, the Day Star 2,778, and the Suwo nada 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. Duchesne;
LAFAYETTE, A. Bocande;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)	$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)	$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER LAFAYETTE will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, (foot of Morton-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES

Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,

from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Nov. 14	COSTA RICA	Tinklepaugh.
Nov. 23	OCEAN QUEEN	Seabury.
Dec. 3	NORTH STAR	Jones.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.

The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. Russell, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No 5 Bowling-green,

N. B.—The CHAMPION, Wilson, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship EAGLE, Capt. J. J. Lawrence, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Barton, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CARGO of the steamship *Atlanta*, which vessel sailed from London on the 27th August for New-York, via Havre, and put into Queenstown in distress, was transhipped per steamship *Cella*, just arrived at this port. To avoid the expense of discharging under general order, consignees will please call without delay at the office of the undersigned, with their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters,
New-York, Oct. 28, 1864. No. 62 Wall-st.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA, for Nassau and Havana, are requested to be on board, at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, at 11 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, 7th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

Cavalry Bureau, Office of Asst. Quartermaster,
No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A DOCTOR'S PHAETON-WAGON and sleigh, city manufacture, and in good order. Inquire at MR. GRANT'S stable, No. 7 Doughty-st., Brooklyn, near the Fulton ferry.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.

Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.

For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company as different hours from New-York.

New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.

☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company; and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.
E. A. CHAPIN, Superintendent.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3. (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winnfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF LANDING.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

FOR SALE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, four new brick houses; three-story, basement and under-cellar; high, brown-stone stoops; complete with all the modern improvements. Location one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—173 ACRES ON THE Hudson River for $13,000; house, barn, orchard, fine view of river; sold to close an estate; near a depot. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

A REAL GOOD THREE-STORY HOUSE and full lot, No. 65 East 4th-st., will be sold at a bargain, to settle an estate.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, FOUR three-story brick houses, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 21 West Baltic-st., convenient to the ferries, containing all the modern improvements. Apply to No. 383 Broome-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING FOR California offers to rent his house, genteelly furnished, for the winter, with or without stable, horses, carriages, sleighs, &c., &c. Rent for the house till May, to a good tenant and small private family, $2,500, and $1,000 extra for the stable, horses, carriages, sleighs, &c. The house is not a large one. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—IN THE neighborhood of 14th-st. and Union-square; parlor and two bed-rooms required; French, German or Spanish family preferred. Address BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 785 Broadway.

APARTMENTS FOR HOUSEKEEPING wanted by a gentleman, wife and one child; three rooms on second floor with conveniences; rent moderate; location below 25th-st. Address Box No. 1,926.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH board, may be had in a strictly private family of four (no children,) in West 23d-st.; none but those of the highest respectability need apply; to such a good opportunity offers. Address Box No. 388 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT.
CONSTANT THRONGS, CONSTANT THRONGS, OF DAILY VISITORS.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY,
At 11 A. M., 3 AND 7½ P. M.
PROFESSOR G. R. HUTCHINSON'S
BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY-TRAINED DOGS,
RECEIVED WITH TORRENTS OF APPLAUSE.
EVERY MORNING AND EVENING,
COMMODORE NUTT,
IN HIS VERSATILE PERSONATIONS AND SOIREES MAGIQUE,
AND
O-KE-NA-WA-KA'S
COMPANY OF SENECA INDIANS,
CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
REPRESENTING THE HABITS, CUSTOMS, &c.,
OF
THE RED MAN OF THE FOREST.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON, AT 3.
FIRST TIME OF THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, AND APPOINTMENTS.

In which Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Bridgeman, Jamison, Delmon, Grace, Hadaway, Mestayer, Porter, and others, appear.

EVENING, AT 7½.
E. WILKES' ELEGANT COMEDY, THE
BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS;
OR,
THE PRINCE AND THE WATCHMAN.
TONY DENIER IN GREAT STILT ACT.
TO CONCLUDE WITH THE FARCE,
HUNTING A TURTLE.
MAMMOTH FAT GIRL, WEIGHING 487 POUNDS.
ALBINOS, GIANTS, LEARNED SEALS, &c., &c.
Admission, 30 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.
Open 7¼; overture 7¾.
FOLLIES OF A NIGHT
AND
MY WIFE'S MAID.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY—ROSEDALE.
THURSDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—ROSEDALE.
An entirely new and original comedy, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.

HOPE CHAPEL.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS,
SIXTH WEEK OF TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
OPEN EVERY EVENING, and on
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
THE MOST NOVEL EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.
SEE THE WONDERFUL GLASS STEAM ENGINES.
Admission 25 cents. Commences at 7¾.

POLITICAL.

UNION NOMINATION,

For Assembly,
WILLIAM K. STRONG.
First Assembly District, Westchester County, Morrisania, West Farms, Westchester, Eastchester and Yonkers.

THE UNDERSIGNED, RESIDENTS OF the Twenty-first Ward, indorsing the nomination of THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, late Colonel of the One Hundred and Second Regiment New-York State Volunteers, the Union and War Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Fifteenth District, heartily recommend him to the suffrages of their fellow-citizens. Col. Van Buren is a gentleman of the highest character and ability, and will do credit to the District. We sincerely trust he will be elected.

E. D. Morgan.	John J. Phelps.
Morris Ketchum.	Wm. H. Lee.
J. N. Phelps.	J. Pierpont Morgan.
Levi P. Morton.	D. Willet James.
L. B. Woodruff.	Wm. P. Esterbrook.
George Bliss.	Stephen Hyatt.
Wm. V. Brady.	John H. White.
Wm. E. Dodge.	Richard Kelly.
Albon P. Man.	Charles Fox.
John H. Sherwood.	Spencer Kirby.
Parke Godwin.	Wm. Curtis Noyes.

AN ENLIGHTENING CAMPAIGN NOTICE. Fireworks, Torches, Lanterns, Flags and Cannon Crackers.
JOSEPH B. PURDY,
No. 84 Maiden-lane.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular

FERRERO'S

Dancing Academy, No. 161 5th-avenue. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 P. M. Circulars may be had of G. CANAVAN, Pharmaceutist, No. 157 5th-av.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING-SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.—A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS for children will commence Nov. 5, at 10½, to meet once a week. Those desirous of securing places will please call on Monday, Wednesday or Thursday, after 3 P. M. See circular for terms.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., is open for the season on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

Washington Arsenal,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 19th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:

1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
741 Gray Blankets.
1,608 Blue Blankets.
1,901 Red Blankets.
37 Polepads, Gutta Percha.
55 Valises, Cavalry, round.
2,317 Nose Bags.
2,833 Surcingles.
1,621 Blankets.
583 McClellan Saddle-trees.
110 yards Silk Serge.
40 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
85 Barrels.
5 Jugs.
7 Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
332 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.

Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.
(Signed,) J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance Commanding.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage,
No. 502 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 4, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 12th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city:

Two hundred sets of six-mule wagon harness.

To be made according to the new specifications or sample in this office. Bidders will state the shortest time in which they can deliver the quantity to be bid for.

All proposals should be accompanied with a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Delivering Harness," and addressed to
Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.

Office of the Street Commissioner,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the holder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 14, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, &c., Ninetieth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.

For regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, between Broadway and Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets and First-avenue and Avenue A.

Repairing outer end of Pier number thirty-seven North River.

Building tender for Engine Company number nine.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, November 3, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Forage Department, No. 66 Cedar-st.,
New-York, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN.
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

LEGAL NOTICES.

HAMILTON WOOD, JR., AGAINST ALEXANDER McDONALD, Jr.—The partnership heretofore existing between the above-named parties, known as THE NEW-YORK PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, having been dissolved and the undersigned appointed the Receiver thereof and also Referee to take and state the firm accounts; notice is hereby given to all persons who are or claim to be creditors of said firm, to present their accounts to the undersigned, as such Receiver and Referee, at my office, No. 61 William-st., New-York City, on or before the 26th day of November, 1864, at 3 P. M. of that day.
GEO. W. WINGATE, Receiver and Referee.
Dated, New-York, Nov. 2, 1864.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director..................MAX MARETZEK.
ITALIAN OPERA—WINTER SEASON.

The director has the honor to inform the public and the subscribers that the Academy of Music will be closed during election week.

ON MONDAY, Nov. 14, 1864,
will commence
THE REGULAR WINTER SEASON
of Italian Opera, which will extend to the 26th of December, after which the company has, by contract, to appear in other cities.

Among the prominent novelties and revivals to be produced during the next season, are Donizetti's masterwork, never yet produced in America,
DON SEBASTIANO,
and Auber's new version of his sparkling opera,
FRA DIAVOLO.

The author of this charming French opera in preparing it for the Italian stage, has not only revised and embellished the score throughout, but has contributed no less than five new numbers to the existing brilliant collection. The work has, therefore, quite the value of a fresh opera, and as such, cannot fail to interest the public. All possible advantage will be taken of the opportunities afforded for the display of an effective mise en scene, both in
DON SEBASTIANO and FRA DIAVOLO,
and for each the strongest cast has been assigned.
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR EIGHTEEN NIGHTS
will be received until Thursday, Nov. 10, at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

The regular sale of secured seats for any single night will commence on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at the regular ticket offices.

HIPPOTHEATRON.

Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
Equestrian Director.........Mr. JAMES M. NIXON.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
STILL ANOTHER
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIRD WEEK OF
the world-famed Australian Rider,
JAMES MELVILLE
AND HIS TALENTED SONS,
as Equestrians and Gymnasts.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE
NEW POLISH MILITARY ENTREE.
NEW SERIO-COMIC PANTOMIME,
"LE CHEVALIER DE LA MASON ROUGE,"
BY THE FRENCH COMPANY.
NEW COMIC INTERLUDE,
THE COCKNEY SPORTSMAN.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
on "The Corde Elastique" in a new act as
THE ROYAL PAGE OF SPAIN.
NEW COMIC SCENE,
PAMELLA AU MANEGE,
BY M. SIEGRIST AND M. CARRON.
YOUNG CARPENTER, MR. W. BARRY.
THE TALLEEN BROTHERS,
THE PANTOMIME COMPANY,
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY
IN MATCHLESS ARRAY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

Tuesday next being election day, there will be no performance.

THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 1864,
has been substituted instead.
First time this season of
LE GENDRE DE MONS POIRIER.
(Original of "My Noble Son-in-law.")
Comedy in four acts, by Emile Augier.

Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor,) opposite Lafarge House.

ARTEMUS WARD!

WHICH HIS NUMBER IS 806.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY.
Just beyond Stewart's up-town store, opposite 11th-st., next to Grace Church, and over the Sea.
FOURTH WEEK OF ARTEMUS WARD.
HIS ENTERTAINMENT,
HIS PICTURES,
HIS JOURNEY AND HIS JOKES.

A faithful transcript of that which he beheld and experienced on his recent trip to Utah; a chat about the Mormons; and some passing observations on things pertaining and not pertaining to the subject.

Every evening at 8. Doors open at 7½.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S LAST SENSATION!
HELLER'S LAST SENSATION!
THE GREAT RAVEL FEAT!
THE GREAT RAVEL FEAT!
OF THE
SPIRIT IN SCARLET!
SPIRIT IN SCARLET!
Every evening at 8. Doors open 7½.
Office open from 9 till 5, to secure seats.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS.
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Quartermaster's Office,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

Forage Department, No. 66 Cedar-st.,
New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.

500 SHARES MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA R. R. CO. STOCK CERTIFICATES, as follows:

Nos.	Names.	
12,691	W. B. Clerke	For 50 shares
12,857	Lockwood & Co	For 100 shares
13,123	D. Groesbeck & Co.	For 100 shares
13,317	Graham, Nichols & Co.	For 50 shares
13,473	Lockwood & Co.	For 100 shares
13,542	Joseph Marié	For 50 shares
13,543	Joseph Marié	For 50 shares

All persons are forbid negotiating the above certificates, transfer having been stopped by the owners.
JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange place.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CHARLES WINDSOR, paying Teller of the Mercantile Bank for the last 14 years, has disappeared, and there is a deficiency in his cash of $207,000 in currency, and $34,000 in gold. A reward of $5,000 is hereby offered for the arrest and delivery of said C. Windsor to proper authority, and $15,000 additional for the recovery of the amount taken, or in that proportion for the amount recovered.

The remaining surplus of the Bank, after deducting the amount abstracted, is $472,000, or 47 per cent. on the Capital Stock.
D. H. ARNOLD,
President Mercantile Bank.

LOST OR STOLEN.

A $1000 U. S. new 5-20 bond, No. 16,080, mailed through the New-York Post-office on the 27th of October, to the Southport Bank, Southport, Conn., and not received. All persons are warned against purchasing the same, as payment will be stopped at the Treasury Department.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the bond, or for information leading to its recovery.
SOUTHPORT BANK, Southport, Conn.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating any of the following described notes, as the same have been stolen, and payment stopped. One note for $80 or $100, made by Paul Jagger and David Clark, dated Jan. 1, 1864, payable to Mary Maney or bearer. One note for $125, made by Mary T. Hedges, dated Dec. 24, 1863, payable to Mary Maney or bearer, dated Nov. 1, 1864.
MARY MANEY.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating the following described note, as the same has been stolen, and payment thereof has been stopped. Said note was for $200, and was made by Charles T. Little and Alexander McDowell, dated April 1, 1864, payable one year after date to Annie Bacon or bearer. Dated Nov. 1, 1864.
ANNIE BACON.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,627, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
H. S. HUNTINGTON.

STOLEN—THREE TEN-FORTY U. S. COUPON Bonds, $1,000 each. Nos. 18,327, 18,328, 26,565. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as payment has been stopped.
SANFORD BORIE.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ABOUT 5 O'CLOCK Saturday evening from the Harlem cars, between City Hall and 8th-st., a carpet-bag containing various articles for a jeweler's store. The above reward will be paid to any person leaving it with BANKS & BAILY, No. 23 Bowery.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamships Merrimac, Evening Star and McClellan.

The steamship *Evening Star*, from New-Orleans, Oct. 29, and the *Merrimac* from same port Oct. 30, 8 A. M., arrived here yesterday. We are indebted to the pursers of the respective steamers for valuable favors.

The United States steamship *McClellan*, Capt. Coffin, from New-Orleans and mouth of the Mississippi Oct. 28, at 5:30 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday morning. On the 28th ult., at Southwest Pass Bar, passed steamship *Catawba*, bound in. On the 2d inst., off Frying Pan Shoals, saw a United States gunboat chasing and firing at a large black steamer, with two smoke stacks, and burning soft coal, and gaining on her rapidly.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

New-Orleans, Friday, Oct. 28, 1864.

TRADE WITH THE REBELS.

Both Gen. Canby and Gen. Dana are so unreservedly opposed to dealing with the rebels in any other way than at the point of the bayonet, that there is good reason for believing that the new Treasury instructions (if indeed there be any issued) will be subjected to a severe critical examination at headquarters, and without the orders are very definite and positive, they may not be carried out to the satisfaction of the army of anxious speculators who are eagerly awaiting their arrival. Gen. Canby regards this matter of trading with the rebels as a dangerous policy, and one which, if viewed solely from a military standpoint, is decidedly objectionable. Gen. Canby is an old and accomplished soldier—yet not so old as to be incapable of exercising a vigor in the control of military affairs in this Department, which has won the approval of all classes of the people. Neither Gen. Canby, nor Gen. Dana at Natchez, have been able to see, in the proposed return to the intercourse policy, any additional advantages to the Government, while the practices which grow out of it, entail the most serious difficulties on the military authorities, and are exceedingly detrimental to the best interests of the Union cause. On the other hand, the question arises, what is to become of the great population of New-Orleans under the depression of business and trade? How are a hundred thousand people in this metropolis to be supplied? What is to become of the commercial prosperity of New-Orleans, which, under Gen. Butler, was invigorated and sustained by encouraging thousands of Northern business men to come down here and reestablish trade, domestic peace and order, and give a new character to the social system? There are mouths to be fed the coming Winter, which can only be filled, either by returning activity in business and the downfall of prices, or at the expense of the Government. If the Government chooses to issue fifteen to twenty thousand rations, and to furnish clothing for nearly as many who may be in a suffering condition, it may find the opportunity. If there is to be such a stagnation in business here as the prospect indicates, (provided the present regulations continue,) the result is easily conceivable. Stores will be closed; money high and scarce; speculators will return to their Northern homes, (which of itself would be a blessing;) the hotels will be transformed into barracks; the gradually increasing prosperity in business, happiness in social intercourse, and revenue to the Government, will be utterly abolished, while the city will assume the appearance of a vast military garrison. The arguments which are advanced on both sides of this question of trade, are worthy of earnest consideration. I have presented you with a clear exposition of the subject in a former letter. The commercial community are now awaiting the action of the Secretary of the Treasury with anxious solicitude. Mr. Cutler, the Government Agent for New-Orleans under the new decision, has arrived, and is waiting for his instructions.

GEN. CANBY'S INTEGRITY OF CHARACTER.

It may be truthfully said of Gen Canby, whatever the differences of opinion regarding his policy on the subject of trade, that his personal character is irreproachable and unassailable. If Gen. Canby objects to the new regulations, he does so from honest and firm convictions. There is no turning his opinions when he has made a decision. He doesn't say one thing and mean another. He doesn't issue an order to be read and another to be executed. He cannot be approached with any sinister designs. His character is as pure, upright and honest as that of any officer in the service of the Government, and though as in this instance, he has declared his objection to a policy which provides a system of trade with the rebels, against the overwhelming voice of the business community in this department, representing a vast amount of capital, yet he is a man who for the honesty of his convictions, the purity of his character, and his decision of purpose, is respected and esteemed by everybody. People here regard a man as a living curiosity who is not open to such persuasive influences as the Hunchback exercised over the Prince's valet in Brougham's great play.

ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS FROM TEXAS.

It has been announced that Gen. Canby has ordered the Quartermasters to forward to our prisoners in Texas clothing and medicines. A large number of the 3,000 prisoners at Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, have already been exchanged. Instances of cruelty have been but few, and at the last interview of the commissioners the rebel officer informed ours that he had caused the removal of the Captain formerly in command of the camp as unsuitable to command a camp of prisoners, and better things may be hoped for. The prisoners that have come in from rebeldom west of the Mississippi river present a rugged as well as ragged appearance, and no great amount of sickness among them is reported. The stores ordered by Gen. Canby were forwarded, consisting of a complete outfit for twelve hundred men, including blankets and haversacks. Four hundred canteens, sixty axes and axe-helves and medicines were also sent.

The steamship *St. Mary* arrived here on Wednesday from Red River with six hundred and fifty exchanged prisoners, most of them belonging to Western regiments, but quite a number from the New-York and the New-England States. The following is a list:

FOURTEENTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Lieut. Geo. Stine; Sergts. Wm. Conover, George Van Name; Corp. Willis Houser; John Bryler, John Crane, Michael Duff, H. Cranby, Andrew Andy, John Kelly, Pat. McCabe, John Murphy, Owen Sweeny, C. A. Townshend, Albert Scheirier.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

J. Townshend, H. J. Clark, N. Hamilton, R. McDonald, D. W. Hamilton, M. Hall, A. J. Elsbies, J. Lenard, J. Stone, J. Sprague, D. Woodward, J. L. Parker, H. Marshall, Thomas Riley, A. O. Spalding, J. V. Moore, N. Stout, V. W. Stephens, A. Brown, W. Wilson.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

J. Kraft, Alex. Zeigelmeyer, Fred. Heper, A. W. Beardsley, Henry Guders, Thomas Locke, August Marchand, Simon Slayhover, Joseph Raters.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Corporal J. S. Williams, J. B. Baker, James Collier, H. J. Crumb, Horace Eddy, Chas H. Mitchell.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Sergeants J. D. Burdeck, D. W. Smith; Corporal Florence Sullivan, Joseph Labuff, George Pilcher, Wm. Dutmir, James Murray, Joseph McCall, Patrick Morris, H. Raymond, Wm. Ryan, Patrick Ryan, H. Walbridge.

SECOND NEW-YORK VETERAN CAVALRY.

Coporal R. Jordan, J. H. Barnes, J. Graves, A. A. Garren, J. Harney, E. Kinney, H. Mayo, M. Morris, E. Manson, M. Martin, D. Merreck, F. Perry, W. S. Stowell, N. E. Whittemore, M. Smart, A. Stephens, J. U. Clark, J. E. Colvelle, D. Colbert, Edward Corman, E. G. Knowlton, John Langlord, Philip Bittenberger, J. J. Muckawa, James Ross, J. Sullivan, T. George, H. S. Thompson, R. Wallace, M. White, James Eastham, Henry Nemes, Bernard Davis, V. Moffit, W. H. York, Frank Hogan, J. Ritches.

NEW-ENGLAND REGIMENTS.

First New-Hampshire Cavalry—J. O'Neil, Adam Osborn, Dennis O'Sullivan, P. Peterson, Jamon Perry, John Ryan, J. Risley, G. M. Bowie, J. Sceirbart, Geo. Smith, T. A. St. Clair, Geo. Wood, John Millan.

Second New-Hampshire Cavalry—Sergts. C. O. Carleton, John Hamilton, Daniel E. Nichols, Willis Ball, George Burton, John Ferguson; Chief Bugler, Henry J. Durgin; Corp. J. Stokes; Dana W. King, Patrick Burk, John Barton, J. L. Benton, Jos. Crawford, D. Cook, Francis G. Clay, Timothy Conklin, G. H. Easterman, G. H. Emerson, John Fowler, Albion W. Goodwin, Abram Girona, J. S. Harvey, S. Henderson, J. H. Johnson, N. Johnson, John Hane, Cyril Lebanc, C. F. Miller, A. S. Millikan, F. J. Morrill, O. J. Melandy, Michael Murray, Lyman Marsh, Michael Neil.

Thirtieth Maine Volunteers—H. F. Davis, C. F. Smith.

Fifteenth Maine Volunteers—Capt. J. P. Nichols; A. T. Green.

Third Massachusetts Cavalry—John Bigelow.

Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers—C. Y. Hempstead.

Third Rhode Island Cavalry—John Kelly.

The following persons were captured during the Red River expedition on the steamers *Champion No. 3* and *Champion No. 5*, and are now prisoners at Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas:

Wm. B. Cleft, John Adams, David Dunseath, Obadiah Scott, Davis Peck, Wm. Killing, Charley Linderman, Pat Cairse, Matin Keling and John McMahon.

The above was furnished me by Capt. John Dane, who was among the captured on the *John Warner*. He requests the Cincinnati *Commercial* to copy, for the information of the friends of the prisoners.

HARD TIMES IN WESTERN LOUISIANA.

A late copy of the Louisiana *Democrat*, published at Alexandria, has been handed to me, and I take from it this most pitiable view of the condition of the people in Western Louisiana:

"The condition of affairs, of what was once the State of Louisiana, is becoming really alarming. The long-dread Winter at hand, the town and country filled with a population, whose prospects for a subsistence, at best, were precarious, but rendered doubly so *now* by the action of the Government; hundreds of families, many of them those of soldiers, whose only means of living is the little store of Confederate money they, by the most pinching economy, had managed to save, is rendered worthless by the neglect of the Government in not providing the necessary facilities to enable them to exchange the old issue for the new. None of the absolute necessaries of life can be purchased with the old issue; and the people have none of the new or any way of procuring it. The Departments here are refusing it, even at the discount made by Congress. As for the State issue, that has all disappeared, through the energetic, well-meant and laudable zeal of the Governor, whose honest anxiety for the credit of the State is withdrawing it from circulation. And, as a last feather added to a camel's back, comes an official notification, that from the 1st of December next, the citizens must make the requisite arrangements to provide themselves with beef. Now, we would ask, in the name of common sense, how is it to be done? We cannot purchase it in Texas with Confederate money, and certainly we have none else. Again, no wood for fuel can be had, though timber is plentiful and is at hand; no labor, no axes, no transportation! Doubtless there are a few among us who will be enabled to pass through the Winter without much actual suffering, but the majority, the mass of the people, must and will be upon the verge of starvation and freezing long before Spring.

Again, thieving, plundering, pilfering and horse-stealing seems to be the order of the day; not a night passes but some poor unfortunate has his horse stolen, or a house is entered and robbed. If matters are suffered to go on as they now are, it will not be long before men will be knocked down in the streets in broad daylight and robbed. Misrule is in the ascendant and runs riot night and day. Is there no remedy? Cannot some one interpose and check it? God help the people, for they are certainly as patient as they are unfortunate."

This is about the average character of all the stories which refugees and "intelligent contrabands" have to tell—a tale of want, misery, suffering.

Important Military Orders—Enrollment of the Citizens of New-Orleans Commenced—Gambling Houses Closed, and Delinquents to be put into the Army as Teamsters and Cooks—Two Black Regiments to be Raised for a Year's Service.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1864.

The following important military orders are announced this morning. The Free State Legislature has been discussing the expediency of licensing gambling houses, but Gen. Hurlbut has anticipated any action on their part by this bold step, which will assuredly win the favor of the community generally. There has not been so much gambling in New-Orleans lately, as might be supposed, yet a number of these institutions, glittering with seductive influences, have been steaming away under a moderate pressure ever since Gen. Butler was here. Gen. H. knew where there was a weak spot when he fixed the penalty of delinquents to service in the army as cooks and teamsters. The enrollment order is issued for the purpose of carrying into effect Canby's general order, published about a fortnight since. It will create some squirming, although there is not much prospect that it will amount to any exaction of military duty. It will have a healthy influence in developing loyalty and placing men where they belong and may be known. The order relative to raising two regiments of black troops explains itself. These regiments will most likely be used for garrison duty.

ENROLLMENT OF THE MILITIA.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, Office Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Chief of Enrollment, New-Orleans, Oct. 29, 1864.

Enrollment Order No 1.—1. In compliance with existing orders, all white male and free colored persons within the City of New-Orleans, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are hereby notified to report at the enrolling office in the district wherein they reside.

2. For the purpose of enrollment the Parish of Orleans is divided into four districts, according to the present known and authorized sub-division of the city. * * *

3. On and after Monday, Oct. 31, until Thursday, Nov. 10, the designated enrolling offices will be open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M.

All persons between the proper ages, regardless of former exemption, military service, nationality, &c., are subject to enrollment, and must be enrolled.

Cases of exemption from whatever cause is a matter to be determined hereafter, and proper notice will be given in regard thereto.

5. Public notice is hereby given that all persons coming within the meaning of this order and enrollment who do not report and are not enrolled on or before the 10th day of November next, will be arrested and summarily punished. By order of

Major-Gen. HURLBUT.

F. A. Starring, Colonel and Assistant Provost-Marshal General Department, in charge Enrollment.

GAMBLING HOUSES.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, Oct. 28, 1864.

[Extract.]

Special Orders, No. 292—2. The Mayor and Police of the city of New-Orleans are hereby commanded to notify all proprietors and employes of gambling houses in this city to close their establishments before the first day of November next.

The evils of these places are so manifest as to require no comment.

Any person found keeping gambling houses within this city, or engaged in any capacity therein, on or after the 1st day of November next, will suffer confiscation of his furniture and utensils employed in said business, fined according to his means, and will be assigned to an active regiment in the field as teamster or cook, as he may be best fitted, if an able-bodied man. If not fitted for military duty of the kind named, he will be subjected to labor on the fortifications, or other public works, or to imprisonment, as the case may be.

All officers and employes of the Provost-Marshal's Department will give vigorous assistance to the City Police in fulfilling this order.

This order will be enforced by the District Commanders in all cases where similar establishments are known to exist within their limits.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT.

G. S. Sargent, 1st Lieut. A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

COLORED VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, Oct. 27, 1864.

General Orders, No. 154.—Under authority contained in letter of instructions, dated Headquarters Military Division West Mississippi, Oct. 15, 1864, two regiments of colored volunteer infantry will be raised within the city and neighborhood of New-Orleans, for one year's service—the organization and recruitment to conform to that prescribed in orders and regulations for United States volunteers.

Officers will be appointed by the President, from candidates nominated by the Commander of the department, approved by the Commander of the military division.

The troops raised under this order will not be credited in the quota of any State.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj.-Gen. HURLBUT.

George B. Drake, Major and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

The City Judgeship.

The contest for the City Judgeship lies between Messrs Russell, Howe and Stewart, Mr. Tully, of Mozart No. 2, having withdrawn from the course. Mr. Howe, Mozart, is evidently rapidly gaining on Judge Russell, of Tammany, and it looks now as though he would outstrip him. He is a much more popular man, and, with his friends, is more energetically at work. All the while Orlando L. Stewart, the non-partisan candidate, but nominated by the Unionists, is rapidly adding to his strength. The more his character and ability are discussed, the more anxious are the public to put him on the bench, and secure an independent, *uncontrolled* and fearless Judge. There seems to be every indication of his success, but good citizens must keep to work to insure it.

The Soldiers and the Candidates.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been a patron and constant reader of your valued journal for some time, I take the liberty of informing you of a very pleasant incident that occurred in the march of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment up Broadway last evening.

I was in an omnibus on the left of the line, and I thought while there was apparently cheering for "McClellan" on the right, it was very queer at my end of the line that the soldiers were silent. When I arrived further up the street I made the discovery that the cheering came from a hotel-stoop on the corner of Eighth-street, while the soldiers in return gave vent to their feelings by hissing; but when the line arrived opposite the corner of Thirteenth-street, (the headquarters of a Republican club,) the men made the air ring with their cheers for Lincoln and Johnson. Thus you can see how the soldiers cheer for "little Mac," the same as a certain party wish to vote for them. Yours, respectfully,

E. W. C.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE FRAUDS.

Arrest and Arrival of Capt. Ottenot in Washington.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 5.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. OTTENOT.

Capt. Louis I. Ottenot has just arrived, and been sent to the Old Capitol, and states that he signed his name to a large number of blanks, affidavits and powers of attorney in Col. North's office. Cohen also stated to him that he—Cohen—had signed his (Ottenot's) name before he arrived. Ottenot seems quite penitent.

Another Phase of the Fraud—A Warning from Nashville.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 5.

To the Union Press of the State of New-York:

I have to-day received a letter, dated Nov. 1, 1864, from an officer at Nashville, Tenn., who is personally known to me to be of the highest credit, from which I make the following extract, which is all that relates to the subject:

During the late Wheeler and Forrest raids in this region, several thousand Government employes here were placed under arms, drilled by companies and brigaded. The organization still exists, prepared for any emergency. Our Democratic friends have interpreted our soldiers' voting law as covering this class of soldiers, they alleging that these men are in the military service, and for several days have been furnishing them with the papers, blanks, ballots, &c. Mr. Seymour left last week, but intrusted one O'Flannagan with this work here. After the hospitals had been canvassed, Mr. Seymour took two hundred blanks from our room stored there for safety, and used them in this work, and to-day two hundred and fifty more came to us for O'Flannagan. If you are not aware of this proceeding I thought I would do you a kindness and acquaint you with the facts that perhaps you might take measures to have these votes headed off at the polls on the 8th."

I send this to caution the people of the State of New-York against this additional fraud. John F. Seymour is a brother of Gov. Seymour.

C. H. THOMPSON,
Of New-York State Union Committee.

Arrest of Capt. Ottenoth, of the 179th New-York Volunteers.

Buffalo, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 5.

Capt. Ottenoth, of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers, was arrested here and sent to Washington the day before yesterday, on the charge of being implicated in the soldiers' voting frauds.

The *Express* this morning editorially states that frauds in the soldiers' votes have been discovered in this city.

Report of Gov. Seymour's Commissioners—They Say Their Mission Failed—What That Mission Was—Can Anyone Tell?

Amasa J. Parker, William Kelly and William F. Allen, who were appointed by Gov. Seymour to proceed to Baltimore and Washington to *interfere* in some way or other with the course of justice in regard to the arrest of Col. North and his associates, have returned and made a report. We give the leading points.

They first made a request that the votes seized at the Washington Agency might be delivered over to them to be forwarded. This was complied with promptly. The report says:

"An assurance was given by the Judge-Advocate that these were all the ballots that had been seized and detained, and they were immediately delivered to agents of the State for the purpose of being forwarded to their several destinations. They had been for five days detained on the way, and it is impossible to say whether such detention has deprived the soldiers of their franchise, or whether there was still time left for all of them to reach the persons to whom they were addressed in different and remote parts of the State."

A permit to visit Col. North was asked for, which was also granted. They visited the prison, and found the prisoners, as they say, undergoing close and inhuman confinement—of which they "afterward complained to the Judge-Advocate, and also to the Secretary of War and the Assistant-Secretary, and were happy to learn, at subsequent visits to the prisoners, that the severities were relaxed and their condition made more tolerable."

The Commissioners then made the following request

Washington City, Oct. 31.

The undersigned respectfully request the Secretary of War to appoint a military officer of the New-York volunteers to attend at No. 256 F-street, to administer oaths to voters; also, two officers to attend two agents from New-York to perform similar duties at the hospitals in this city. Also, an officer to go with one agent to Alexandria for a like purpose. Also, one to go to Baltimore for a like purpose.

AMASA J. PARKER,
W. F. ALLEN,
WM. KELLY,
Commissioners.

"The Secretary of War promptly directed that the officers asked for should be assigned, but none were in fact obtained until the forenoon of the 2d of November, it being said to be necessary to procure them from Annapolis. At the time last named they arrived and were assigned to duty according to the request made.

The undersigned have not yet obtained a copy of the charges against Col. North and the others in custody, though they have applied to the Judge-Advocate for them. The last information they have been able to obtain on the subject was that they were not prepared, and that when they were ready a copy would be served upon the accused in the prison and upon their counsel in the city, if desired. The undersigned are obliged to close their duties here, and make their report without having seen any charges against the accused, though they were informed by the Judge-Advocate of the general character of the offenses alleged.

They also requested the Judge-Advocate to show them the preliminary proof which he claimed to have in his possession against the accused, but he declined to show them, on the alleged ground that such a course would be unusual.

It may be proper here to say that from the best investigation the undersigned have been able to make, *though there may have been irregularities*, they have found no evidence that any frauds, either against any elector or the elective franchise, have been committed by any person connected with the New-York agency."

The commissioners then addressed a long letter to the Secretary of War, in which they proceeded to object to the jurisdiction of the military authorities over the parties arrested, on the ground "that they are not in the military service of the United States, or in any way subject to the orders of the military authorities; that they are the servants of the State of New-York, subject to its authority and amenable to its laws; and that the acts charged, if proved to have been committed, are not offences against any law of Congress, or any rule or order of the War Department made by authority of law; and that the acts, if offences at all, are only offences against the laws of the State of New-York, and punishable by those laws only."

The commissioners also assert that Ferry and Donohue were at the time of their arrest at Baltimore in the capacity of State agents under authority from Gov. Seymour, and if we are not entirely mistaken in our views of the case, their trial was a nullity, for want of jurisdiction in the court or commission by which they were tried. We therefore ask that these men be surrendered by the United States Government to the State Government, that they may be tried, and if guilty of any offence against the laws, be suitably punished.

To all this the Secretary of War replied in the following note:

War Department, Washington City, November 2.

Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Hon. Wm. F. Allen, Hon. Wm. Kelly, Commissioners, &c.:

Gentlemen: Your communication of yesterday's date, delivered to me last night, has been carefully considered; and, involving as it does, important legal questions, it has been referred to the Judge Advocate General, chief of the bureau of military justice, for an opinion and report. When that is received, the determination of this department will be communicated to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The commissioners then addressed two more letters to the Secretary of War, asking, in the event of a refusal to surrender the parties, that the trial be postponed, in order to procure witnesses, and that the parties be released on parole. To these requests the following reply was received:

War Department, Washington City, Nov. 2.

Messrs. Amasa J. Parker, W. F. Allen, William Kelly, Commissioners, &c.

Gentlemen: In reply to the request contained in your letter of this date, that the trials of Col. North, Mr. Cohn and Mr. Jones, may be postponed until after the approaching election, I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that the Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, Brig.-Gen. Holt, to whom the letter was referred, reports as follows: "The within paper is not regarded as presenting any legal grounds for postponing the trials referred to. It is believed that the cases should be allowed to take the ordinary course."

With regard to your request of this date for the release on their parole of the persons alluded to, Gen. Holt further reports as follows: "It is expected that the trial of these parties will be proceeded with to-morrow. No reason is perceived, therefore, for paroling them."

Such being the view of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, the Secretary of War does not feel authorized to pursue a different course on the applications presented by you.

The Secretary regrets that it has not been in his power to make an earlier response to your application.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. HARDIE,
Colonel Inspector-General, U. S. A.

The Commissioners then addressed a letter to the President in reviewing the case, and communicating the same demands that had been made to the Secretary of War. In conclusion the report says:

"Under these circumstances, after having retained counsel for the persons accused, the labors of the undersigned are brought to a close, their power is exhausted, and nothing remains but to report their proceedings. The demands made in behalf of the State of New York are thus refused. The persons arrested are to be summarily tried before a military commission clearly, in our opinion, without jurisdiction, in violation of their personal rights, in usurpation of the just powers of our State, and in the midst of an exciting political contest; and though, up to this time, the morning of Thursday, the 3d of November, when we were leaving Washington, no charges have been served on the accused, and perhaps none have yet been framed, yet we are told the trial shall proceed immediately, and that the time asked for to procure witnesses for the defence shall not be afforded."

In the face of this, and before the report was printed, the trial was adjourned ten days to accommodate the prisoners.

The Fraudulent Votes.

The Rochester *Democrat* states that on the day for registering votes, a prominent Democrat of one of the Wards of that city stated to the inspectors of election that he had one hundred and fifty soldiers' votes in his possession which contained only the McClellan electoral ticket, and inquired if he had authority to make up the deficient State and local tickets by adding thereto the Democratic nominations! Singular and absurd as this statement was, the Board of Inspectors (Democratic) were divided in opinion, and could not decide the knotty question! The matter was accordingly referred to three of the leading lawyers in Rochester, Messrs. Henry R. Selden, Sanford E. Church and Wm P. Cogswell, for their opinion. Mr. Church was the first one called upon, and gave as his opinion that the person holding the vote had undoubted authority to supply the deficiencies by adding State and local ballots to complete the set. Judge Selden was, of course, of a contrary opinion, holding the common sense opinion that it was the soldier and not the 'proxy' who voted, and whose will was to be consulted. Mr. Cogswell gave the same decision. The *Democrat* states further that the ballots named were received unsealed and open to inspection and abuse. This is exactly contrary to the law, which provides that the ballots shall be sealed, and if opened before the day of election the vote must be lost. It thinks they are undoubtedly a batch of the lot manufactured by Ferry, Donahue and the negro, which, it will be remembered, were, according to Ferry's confession, left deficient as regards the local and State tickets, and the deficiency was to be supplied in this State to suit the several localities. The Copperhead who had them in charge was, however, too green in the business to follow up the programme, and knew no better than to refer the case to the inspectors of election instead of doing it all himself. In this way he has revealed the plot, so far as he is concerned, by which one hundred and fifty forged votes were to have been pushed in next Tuesday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 5.

PUBLIC DEPOSITORIES.

The following National Banks have been, during the past week, constituted Depositaries of the public funds and financial agents of the United States:

The City National Bank, of Worcester, Mass.

The Blackstone National Bank, of Boston, Mass.

ISSUE OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The national currency issued to banks for the week ending Nov. 5, amounts to $2,054,370. Total amount issued to date, $60,300,000.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been established during the week ending Nov. 5:

First National Bank, Newcastle, Penn. Capital, $150,000.

Union National Bank, Philadelphia. Capital, $250,000.

First National Bank, Angelica, N. Y. Capital, $100,000.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

A dispatch from Admiral Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated this morning, communicates the intelligence of the capture of the blockade-runner *Lady Sterling*, on Friday night, October 28, by the United States steamers *Colus*, *Calypso* and *Fort Jackson*. She had 980 bales of cotton, and is 1,000 tons burthen. She is now at Beaufort, with her engines disabled. She is a beautiful paddle-wheel steamer, built by Ash, of London, for T. S. Bigbie. Her engines are 300-horse power. She is reported to be very fast, seventeen knots per hour. She sailed from London in August last, and succeeded in entering Wilmington, and was captured in endeavoring to run out. The vessel and cargo are estimated to be worth at least $800,000.

THE MIGRATION HOMEWARD TO VOTE.

Thousands of persons, soldiers and civilians, continue to leave Washington for their homes to vote next Tuesday. The travel is unprecedented and extra trains are numerous. Some of the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus, together with a very large number of Government clerks, have departed hence on similar business.

ARMY MATTERS.

There is not the least probability of immediate active operations in the Army of the Potomac unless the enemy shall provoke hostilities. The accounts to day from that quarter possess no public interest whatever.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The printing for the departments, of that of the War Department especially, is so urgent that the numerous presses of the Government Printing Bureau cannot keep up with the demand, and hence the private printing establishments are employed to assist.

THE POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

Accounts received at the Post-office Department represent the new postal money-order system as satisfactorily inaugurated.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

AFFAIRS AT BUFFALO.

Particulars of the Late Attempted Raid—How the Plan Failed.

Buffalo, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 5.

A letter received this morning from a friendly Canadian, dated Drummondville, near Niagara, gives the particulars of the designed raid on Buffalo, which only failed, he says, through the promptitude of our authorities. Two Confederate officers named Mock and Dinnis had charge of the affair. All arrangements were completed. They had a hundred men in Buffalo, who had been coming in for a week previous, and were scattered about the city in different boarding places. At a signal these men, by means of Greek fire, were to fire the city.

Though the plan has failed, it is not entirely abandoned, and they swear they will yet destroy Buffalo.

An Armed Steamer in the Rebel Service—Preparations to repel any Attack.

Buffalo, Saturday, Nov. 5.

It is reliably ascertained that the propellor *Georgiana* has been purchased by the rebels in Toronto, and is being strengthened and armed somewhere on the Canada shore for the purpose of sinking the steamer *Michigan*, and for piratical excursions generally on the coast. She was ostensibly purchased by a house in Toronto for the lumber trade. She came to Buffalo harbor on the 3d inst., to have some part of the machinery repaired, but left soon after. She was without any description of freight. We are prepared for her here.

From Oswego—The Rebel Raiders.

Oswego, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 5.

Precautionary measures are being taken by the military and civic authorities for the reception of the rebel raiders, should they attempt to visit this city. If they come they will meet with a warm reception.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held this morning, and, among other resolutions adopted for the defence of the city, a special police force was appointed to patrol the streets at night.

A detachment of the Forty-eighth Regiment, New-York State National Guards, were on duty last night.

A detachment from this regiment are also picketing the docks, harbor and river, and guards are placed at various places in the city.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Friday, Nov. 4.

We have no news of particular interest to report to-day.

Politics is the all-engrossing subject of public attention throughout the State. Both parties are marshaling their forces and holding large meetings in every place of consequence.

Major-Gen. Keyes, who lately arrived here, I working and speaking in favor of Gen. McClellan.

The Pirate.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The *Bulletin* has received a special dispatch which says:

The recent report in regard to the *Tallahassee* being off the Delaware Break-water originated by a salute fired from Fort Delaware on the arrival of the U. S. gunboat *Galena*.

Fire in Buffalo.

Buffalo, Saturday, Nov. 5.

There was a fire this forenoon at No. 175 Washington-street, corner of Quay-street. The building was occupied by James Pratt, as a warehouse. It is said that there was $50,000 worth of drugs in the building. The total loss is from $70,000 to $75,000.

Colorado Decides Not to Enter the Union.

Denver City, C. T., Saturday, Nov. 5.

The official canvass of the vote on the "State" question, shows about 800 majority against the proposition.

Naval.

The Rhode Island.—The U. S. steamship *Rhode Island*, commander Stephen D. Trenchard, from Aspinwall, arrived here Friday evening, having conveyed the mail steamship *Costa Rica* to that port and back.

The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, Stephen D. Trenchard; Lieut. and Ex. officer, Frederick E. Smith; Act. Masters, Chas. O'Neil and L. Tunner; Act. Ensigns, Robt. Semfare and Nichols Pratt; Act. Chief Engineer, John J. McCutcheon; Assist. Surgeon, Edward B. Bingham; Assist. Paymaster, Wm. Lee Darling; Act. 1st Assist. Eng. Francis Handerson; Act. 2d Assist. Eng. James F. Powers; Act. 2d Eng., Chas. W. Radell; Act. 3d Engs., Chas. C. Black, N. H. McCoy; Act. 3d Engs., John A. Hughes, W. J. Pattison; Act. 3d Eng., Chas. M. Bugg; Gunner, Henry Hamilton; Act. Master's Mates, E. S. Bradbury, Geo. H. Appleton, H. R. Gardner, Richard W. Wallace, John P. Fisher; Captain's Clerk, Langdon S. Rogers; Paymaster's Clerk, W. J. Bent.

Serenade to Acting Brig.-Gen. Jos. E. Hamblin.—Col. Jos. E. Hamblin of the 65th N. Y. Volunteers, commanding a brigade in the Sixth Army Corps, under Gen. Sheridan, was the recipient of a serenade on Thursday evening, from the members of the 7th Regiment, National Guard (to which he was formerly attached), with Grafulla's full Regimental Band, at the residence of R. C. Rathbone, in Forty-sixth-street. Col. Hamblin has recently returned from the Valley of the Shenandoah, where he was severely wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, early on the morning of the 19th of October, while gallantly leading his Brigade in a charge on the enemy. Although faint from the loss of blood, and his horse killed under him, he refused to leave the field, and remained in command until late in the afternoon. The wound—which is in the thigh—is improving, and he hopes to be able to resume his position in the front at an early day. Col. Hamblin has taken an active part in the war since its commencement, having originally left New-York in the Summer of 1861 as Adjutant of Duryee's Zouaves.

Evening Exchange.

$60,000	Amer. Gold..s3	243	200	Reading R......b3	137⅜
10,000	do	243	200	do	137
10,000	do	242	100	M. S. & N. I.	76¼
10,000	do	242½	200	do	76½
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	42	1800	do.........s3	76¼
40,000	do	41⅞	100	do.........b3	76¾
5,000	do	41¾	100	Ill. Cen. R......s3	129⅜
10,000	do.........b3	41⅞	100	do	129¼
1100	Erie R.	102	100	do	129¼
100	do.........b3	102	200	Clev. & Tol.......s3	113⅞
200	do.........b3	101⅞	350	do	114
1000	do	101¾	100	Rock Island	103⅞
200	do	101⅞	200	do.........s3	103¾
1300	do	101⅝	200	do	103
300	do.........s3	101½	100	do.........s3	103
200	do	101½	200	Chic. & N. W.	46¾
1100	do	101⅝	200	do.........s3	47
500	do.........b3	101¾	300	do	47
100	Hudson R. R.	124	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	86¾
300	do.........s30	124	200	do	84
500	do.........b30	126	600	P. Ft. W. & C.	105⅝
400	do	123½	100	do	105⅝
100	do.........s60	123¾	100	Mar. Min. Co.	37¾

Stocks yielded a little after the call. Gold sold up to 244⅜, and stood, at close of report, about 243⅞.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 5—*In steamship New-York, for Bremen, &c.*—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Devens, Boston; F. Julius Moller, Havana; Mrs. F. Baumann and child, Chicago; C. E. Papendieck, Bremen; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cramer and 3 children, Joseph Stuart, Jr., F. King, all of New-York; H. Freeman, Boston; Mrs. M. Wuetherich, Toledo; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Berkowitz and 4 children, Altoona, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. R. Puhlmann and 4 children, Plymouth, Ill.; Edward Bornemann, Chicago; W. W. Legge, Southampton; W. Gros, New-York; Mrs. Anna M. Schuster and child, Chicago; Mrs. Catharine Huff, New-York; H. A. Schleffin, New-York; Mrs. Louis Hand, Chicago; J. H. Stehl, New-York; Wm. Hettig, Miss Josephine Hettig, St. Genevieve, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. G. Sturmer and child, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Ch. J. G. Lohmann and child, St. Louis; Mrs. Rodes and child, Hamilton, C. W., and 68 in the steerage. Total, 113.

Nov. 5—*In steamship Glasgow, for Liverpool*—Mother Mary Teresa Sister, Mrs. Daniel Tripp and child, Mr. Mallet, Mr. Kennedy, Washington; John J. Foote, New-York; Lieut. Somerset, Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Grant, Montreal; G. W. Richardson, J. G. White, Wm. A. Connor, Joseph C. Sullivan, Mrs. M. L. Norton, 2 children and servant, Mrs. A. A. Lowden and 2 children, Mrs. S. A. Hillman, A. Steencken, Capt. J. W. Carlton, Boston; D. A. Cleve, F. Glenfield, Mrs. Roper and child, J. Brush, R. Baldwin, John Thomas, Mrs. Woodruff, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Evening Star, from New-Orleans—Col. Thorpe, Col. A. Warren, Col. Warmouth, Capt. J. E. Thomas, G. W. Boughman, F. D. Dunbar, L. B. Allen, A. Springsteed, C. F. Howes, W. E. Montgomery, A. C. Bruquiere, H. Shwartz, Mrs. C. Perrilliat, Miss E. Perrilliat, Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. P. Marshend, T. G. Vaughan, wife and son, E. Traub, M. Kaufman, Jno. J. Dowd, L. Berkowitz, G. Lane, Mrs. Schlichting and 2 children, E. Augustus, C. Burke, W. Marinooni, Mrs. Oxford, W. H. Turner and wife, Mrs. A. N. Shipley, C. Villepeuve, H. W. Boardman, H. S. Swan, L. Warzaner, Isaac Habr, and 6 in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Merrimack, from New-Orleans—Capt. Norcross and lady, Major E. B. Kemble, Capt. Boyd, Capt. Shelton, Capt. Livingston, Lieut. J. H. Hagar, Lieut. Hanyard, J. H. Lazaraus, M. O. Hallenbeck, Mr. Egert, Mr. Rooney, E. C. Fenner, R. D. Tanner, Mr. Ham and lady, A. S. Walker, W. C. Green, Mr. Brady and 2 children, R. H. Young, Robert Eustis, Mrs. Husband, Miss Husband, Peter Oakes.

In steamship McClellan, from New-Orleans—Capt. H. Tibbits, U. S. N.; N. Whiteman, 20th Wis.; Lieut. S. B. Jackson, 20th Wis.; W. H. Brown, 3d Md.; G. W. Burnett, 3d Md.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 35 | Sun sets..... 4 53 | Moon sets.. 11 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 06 | Gov. Island . 12 55 | Hell Gate.. 2 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Louisiana, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Glasgow, (Br.,) Hill, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Celia, (Br.,) Billings, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Suwo Nada, Jayne, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau and Havana, E. Cunard.

Steamers E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, W. T. Taylor & Co.; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore; E. L. Clark, Holmes, New-Orleans.

Ship American Eagle, Urquhart, London, E. E. Morgan & Son.

Barks Goethe, (Port.,) Duburg, Oporto, Holmboe & Balchen; Campanen, (Br.,) Darling, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Elizabeth Jenkins, (Br.,) Besser, Antwerp, W. T. Schmidt's Son; Washington Butcher, Staples, Nuevitas, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Dolphin, (Br.,) Davis, Harbor Grace, N. F., M. E. Greene & Currie; Sitka, Brown, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.; H. B. Emery, Lord, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Hivar, (Dan.,) Jung, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Paragon, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Sisal, Miller & Houghton; Progress, (Br.,) Rendall, Antwerp, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Ancon, Ward, Baltimore, R. R. Parker; Wm. D. Pitts, Jones, Sandy Hill, Md., A. C. Havens; America, Reynolds, Bristol and Providence, L. Kenny; Frank Herbert, Crowell, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co; Tigris, (Br.,) Porter, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.

Sloops Exchange, Decker, York River, F. J. Campbell; Carrie, Dunan, York River, F. J. Campbell; Emblem, Whitman, York River, F. J. Campbell; R. Robinson, Bates, York River, F. J. Campbell; W. H. Metzger, Moore, York River, F. J. Campbell; Mortgage, Knapp, York River, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship McClellan, Coffin, New-Orleans and mouth of the Mississippi Oct. 28, 5:30 P. M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Oct. 28, at S. W. Pass bar, passed steamship Cahawba, bound in. Nov. 2, off Frying-pan Shoals, saw a U. S. gunboat chasing and firing at a large black steamer, with two smoke-stacks, and burning soft coal, and gaining on her rapidly.

U. S. steam transport Merrimack, Sampson, New-Orleans Oct. 29, in ballast, and with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. On the 29th, passed the Guiding Star and Fung Shuey in the river. On the 31st, 40 miles W. of Sand Key, passed ship Narragansett, bound W. 3d inst., lat. 31 30, lon. 78 30, spoke U. S. steamer Gettysburgh, all well; also schr. Smithsonian, leaky.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans Oct. 30, and Havana 1st inst., with passengers to Jas. A. Raynor. At anchor inside S. W. Bar, bark Molly Metcalf and brig Neptune. At anchor outside S. W. Pass, bark Cephas Sterret. Steamship Columbia, from New-York, arrived at Havana Nov. 1. Nov. 5, 10 A. M., off Barnegat, signalized barkantine Corcyra.

U. S. steam transport Thames, Arey, City Point 36 hours, with 280 men 8th U. S. Infantry, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Meigs, Watson, City Point, and 40 hours from Fortress Monroe, with 350 troops of the 14th U. S. Infantry, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Pepper, City Point 30 hours, with 370 men of the 11th U. S. Infantry, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Gallaher, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. J. Taylor & Co.

Bark Ocean Eagle, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Packard, Sagua 17 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. Left no vessels.

Bark Annie E. Sherwood, (of Calcutta,) Smith, Calcutta 130 ds., with mdse. to Harbeck & Halsey. Has been 42 ds. N. of the equator, and 14 ds. from lat. 30 N., with a succession of westerly gales.

Bark New-Brunswick, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Hosgood, Cardiff 46 ds., with coal to master. Had heavy westerly winds most of the passage.

Brig Florence, (of Walton, N. S.,) Roberts, East Harbor, T. I., 20 ds., with salt to G. F. Peniston. 4th inst., off Absecom, saw a sunken brig, with topgallantmasts above water. Left no vessels.

Brig Dragon, Liscomb, Stono Inlet 9 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had heavy N. and N. E. gales on the passage; split sails, etc.

Brig Emilie, (Hamb.,) Pfiffer, Miragoane Oct. 8, with logwood, etc., to Wilson & Cammann. Left no vessels.

Brig J. Hathaway, Townsend, Port Royal 8 ds., in ballast to J. L. Hathaway.

Brig Model, (of Boston,) Haskins, St. Marc, Hayti, 22 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Experienced heavy head winds; split sails, etc. Left no vessels.

Brig Jaboatao, (Brazilian,) De Cunho, Pernambuco 34 ds., with cotton, etc., to H. H. Swift & Co. From lat. 30, lon. 70, experienced heavy weather.

Brig J. H. Counce, Cox, Bangor 13 ds.; bound to Philadelphia; put into this port for a harbor, having lost part of deck-load in the late S. E. gale.

Brig Gentle Annie, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Pitts, Windsor 9 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff. Oct. 28, in an easterly blow, carried away foretopgallantmast.

Schr. Maria Jane, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Parritt, Ponce, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar, coffee and cotton to Sturges & Co. Has had heavy W. N. W. gales the entire passage; lost and split sails; stove bulwarks, etc. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Annie, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Dixon, St. Martin's 21 ds., with salt and iron to master. Experienced heavy weather; split sails, etc. Nov. 3, off Hatteras, saw a quantity of lumber adrift, not long in the water.

Schr. Frink, (Br.,) Fritzinger, Matamoras 36 ds., with cotton and hides to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff. 3d inst., off Chincoteague, was spoken by U. S. steamer Bermuda, cruising. Has had a continuation of easterly gales the entire passage; carried away rudder; lost foresail, forestaysail and flying-jib.

Schr. Revere, (of Turks Island,) Burner, Curacoa 34 ds., with brasiletta wood to John Lewis & Co. Experienced heavy weather; lost foresail and received other damage.

Schr. Stephen Hotchkiss, (of New-Haven,) Hallock, New-Orleans 20 ds., with mdse. to N. H. Brigham. Had heavy weather; split and lost sails.

Schr. Gov. Arnold, Perry, Goggins, N. S., with spars to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Henry Clay, Handy, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Matanzas, Hamilton, Bangor 4 ds., with lumber to Turnbull & McLain.

Schr. Elizabeth, ——, Bath, Me., with hay for Washington.

Schr. Aurora, Sawyer, St. John, N. B., 5 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Pearl, (Br.,) Ogelvie, Wolfville, N. S., 8 ds., with potatoes to D. D. De Wolff.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia, Coffin, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot.

Schr. Emeline McLain, Bucklin, Rockland, for Washington, D. C.

Schr. H. Prescott, Hopkins, Portland 6 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Tropic Bird, (Br.,) McDougall, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with laths to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. L. M. Strout, Collins, Bangor ds., with lumber to M. McLaine.

Schr. Moses Eddy, Shute, Belfast 6 ds., with laths to master.

Schr. Heroine, Champlin, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. War Eagle, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Jason, Sprague, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Pearl, Hill, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. H. Hotchkiss, ——, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Ketchum, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. A. Crandall, Brewer, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Duroc, Hodgdon, Rondout, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Below.

Ship Theresa, Robinson, Shields, to Thos. Dunham.

Ship City of Brooklyn, Cousins, from Liverpool Oct. 6.

Sailed.

Steamships New-York, (Russ.,) for Bremen; Glasgow, (Br.,) for Liverpool; City of Cork, for Liverpool; Louisiana, for Liverpool; Celia, for London; George Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Suwo Nada, for do.

Miscellaneous.

Returned.—U. S. steam transport City of Bath, Bates, hence 3d inst., 12 M., for Port Royal, having on the following morning, from 12 M to 4 P. M., encountered a violent gale from E. to S. E.; shipped considerable water, and damaged some of the stores.

Collision.—The U. S. steam transport Starlight, on her voyage from Washington to Port Royal, when in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe, was run into by the steamer Warrior, and seriously damaged. The S. reached Baltimore, where she will be repaired.

The steamer Metropolis, of the Stonington line, did not arrive at this city until 12:30 P. M. to-day, in consequence of the heavy gale of yesterday on the Sound.

The schr. Mora, from this city, bound East, went ashore on the rocks at the lower end of Blackwell's Island, yesterday, and filled.

A bark, showing F. Alexandre & Son's signal, is ashore on Roamer Shoal, and has bilged.

Boston, Nov. 5.—The bark John Aviles, from Havana, cut away her masts yesterday, to prevent her going ashore in the bay.

The schr. Louis Spencer, from Rondout for Salem, arrived, with loss of sails and bulwarks and deck-load.

The bark Fredonia, Burke, from Fayal for New-Bedford, is at anchor in Buzzard Bay, dismasted.

The ship John Cattle, from Callao for England, put into Valparaiso Sept. 21, leaky, and was waiting for a ship into Oct. 1.

The schrs. Python and Emeline dragged ashore in harbor of Gloucester on the 4th inst., and bilged.

Spoken, &c.

American Union—brig, stg. S., was seen, Nov. 1, lat. 34, lon. 76.

Arabia—Am. ship, bound S., was seen, Sept. 28, lat. 5, lon. 26 30.

Dudley Bradford—schr., from Aux Cayes for New-York, 21 ds. out, Nov. 2, lat. 36, lon. 75.

Montmorency—Br. ship, stdg. S., was seen, Sept. 25, lat. 1 S., lon. 30 50 W.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Nov. 5—Arr. ship Orpheus, from Calcutta; barks Queen of the Fleet, Cardiff; John Aviles, Havana; brig John Afton, St. Marc; schrs. Palo Alto, Mystery and Karen Happuck, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Oct. 2, U. S. steamer Ticonderoga; bark Venus, disch'g.

At Pernambuco, Oct. 2, bark Union, for Philadelphia in 3 ds.

At St. Martin's, Oct. 15, schr. Emma Anderson, for New-York in 3 ds.

In consequence of the success of the Union Army and the

FALL IN GOLD!

I now offer the whole of my Stock of

Gentlemen's

FURNISHING GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

200 dozen Merino Under Shirts, each..........$2 25
150 dozen Merino Under Shirts, each..........2 75
100 dozen Merino Drawers, pair..........2 75
400 dozen Merino Shirts, each..........3 00
100 dozen Merino Drawers, pair..........3 00
50 dozen Merino Shirts, each..........3 25
50 dozen Merino Drawers, pair..........3 25
40 dozen Merino Shirts, each..........5 00
10 dozen Merino Drawers, pair..........5 00

SHIRTS.

Negligee Shirts, all Wool, cut 36 inches long, $2 75 to $5 00
Printed Muslin Shirts..........3 25
White Shirts, Wamassetta Mills..........4 00
White Shirts, New York Mills..........4 50

SILK SCARFS.

100 dozen, all Silk..........$1 00 each
80 dozen, all Silk..........1 25 each
100 dozen, all Silk..........1 75 each
200 dozen, Pure Romas, worth $4..........2 75 each
300 dozen, Silk and Wool..........1 00 each
75 dozen, Silk and Wool..........1 25 each
50 dozen, Silk and Wool..........1 50 each
60 dozen, Silk and Wool..........1 75 each
1000 dozen Neck-Ties..........from 25c. to 1 00 each

STEEL COLLARS.

Gents' Steel Collars..........$0 50 pair
Gents' Cuffs..........0 75 pair
Ladies' Steel Collars..........0 50 each
Ladies' Steel Cuffs..........0 75 pair

S. W. H. WARD,

No. 387 BROADWAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.